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FBIS-EAS-92-028 CONTENTS *11 February 1992*

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INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

ASEAN Seeks To Curb Burma's Drug Flow *[BERNAMA]* 1
  More on Cooperation *[BERNAMA]* 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Germany Gives Support on CSCE Observer Issue *[KYODO]* 3
Bonn, Tokyo Plan To Cooperate More Closely *[Hamburg DPA]* 3
Man Occupies LDP Headquarters, Issues Demands *[KYODO]* 3
  Apprehended by Police *[KYODO]* 4
National Holiday Marked; Miyazawa Urges Peace *[KYODO]* 4
Diet Business Remains Stalled Over Kyowa Issue *[KYODO]* 5
DA Considers Reducing Ground Troops by 30,000 *[KYODO]* 5
Yen Redenomination Proposed To Boost Economy *[KYODO]* 5
Watanuki Urges Renewal of Trust in Stock Market *[KYODO]* 6
Higher Dividends From Corporate Stocks Urged *[KYODO]* 6
Ministry To Set Standards for Insurance Firms *[KYODO]* 6
Tokyo To Aid Fast Breeder Reactor Development *[KYODO]* 7
Earth Resources Research Satellite Launched *[KYODO]* 7

North Korea

U.S. 'Pacific State' Doctrine Criticized *[KCNA]* 7
ROK Armored Vehicles Reported in DMZ *[Pyongyang Radio]* 8
Kim Il-song, Reunification Alliance Leader Meet *[KCNA]* 8
Kim Chong-il Receives Birthday Gift From PRC *[KCNA]* 8
EC Welcomes DPRK Signing of Safeguards Accord *[KCNA]* 9
Paper Berates Foreign 'Propaganda' on Economy *[KCNA]* 9
ROK Authorities Accused of Election Rigging *[KCNA]* 9
'Former South Korean Politicians' Criticize DLP *[KCNA]* 10
North-South Christian Federations Meet 10 Feb *[KCNA]* 11
Korean Organization in Japan Holds Meeting *[KCNA]* 11
Papers Commemorate Iran's Islamic Revolution *[KCNA]* 11
SPA Delegation Meets Namibian Leaders *[Pyongyang Radio]* 12
  Meets Acting Namibian President *[KCNA]* 12
  Delegation Departs Namibia *[Pyongyang Radio]* 12
Kim Chong-il Lauded for Evolving Chuche Idea *[Pyongyang Radio]* 12
  Ideological Activity Examined *[Pyongyang Radio]* 14
Article Stresses Loyalty, Duty to Party, Leader *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
Party Secretary's Article Lauds Socialist Leaders *[KCNA]* 19
Collectivism Called Noble Trait of Revolutionaries *[Pyongyang Radio]* 20
Seminar Notes Anniversary of Kim Il-song Work *[KCNA]* 22
Labor Heroes' Accomplishments Lauded *[KCNA]* 23
Progress in Metal Industry Production Reported *[KCNA]* 23
International Chuche Meeting in New Delhi Ends *[KCNA]* 24
KCNA Reviews 11 Feb Pyongyang Press 24

South Korea

U.S. Pressure To Liberalize Markets Examined *[YONHAP]* 25
Firm To Offer Communications to Koreans in U.S. *[THE KOREA TIMES 9 Feb]* 25
Chong Won-sik To Meet Kim Il-song in Pyongyang *[YONHAP]* 26
Private Investment in North To Require Approval *[YONHAP]* 26
Government To Regulate Payment to DPRK Employees *[YONHAP]* 26
New Honorifics Reflect Kim Chong-il's Status *[CHOSON ILBO 11 Feb]* 27
China Leads in Investments by Socialist Countries *[YONHAP]* 27
EC Reportedly Restores Preference Status *[YONHAP]* 27
Seoul Calls for Shared Aid for Developing Nations *[YONHAP]* 27
Foreigners in Seoul Polled on Northern Policy *[YONHAP]* 28
No Tae-u Urges Fair Elections at DLP Ceremony *[YONHAP]* 28
No Inspects Provincial Administrative Office *[YONHAP]* 29
Reports on Parliamentary Elections in March 29
    DP Announces Nominee *[YONHAP]* 29
    Opposition Members Run Independently *[THE KOREA HERALD 8 Feb]* 29
    'Proportional Representation' Viewed *[THE KOREA TIMES 9 Feb]* 30
Lawmakers To Leave DP Over Candidate Selection *[YONHAP]* 31
Unification National Party Officially Inaugurated *[YONHAP]* 32
Foreign Banks Required To Keep More Assets *[THE KOREA HERALD 8 Feb]* 32
'Intruding' Plane Remains Unidentified *[YONHAP]* 33
Police Arrest Hyundai Union Members for Strike *[YONHAP]* 33
Automakers Expand International Marketing *[YONHAP]* 33
France To Lift Import Curbs on Korean Cars *[YONHAP]* 34
    'No Decision' on Numbers *[YONHAP]* 34
Hyundai Discusses Development of Kazakh Oil Field *[YONHAP]* 35
Nation Places 10th in World Energy Consumption *[YONHAP]* 35
Government To Promote Energy Conservation *[YONHAP]* 35
Chon Tu-hwan Not Behind 29 Jun Declaration *[THE KOREA TIMES 8 Feb]* 35

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Palestinian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit 37
    Meets With Badawi *[BERNAMA]* 37
    Addresses Institute *[BERNAMA]* 37
Mahathir Meets Brunei's Sultan Bolkiah 11 Feb *[BERNAMA]* 37
Minister Comments on Commitments to CEPT *[BERNAMA]* 38
Foreign Pressure for Publishing Permit Rejected *[NEW STRAITS TIMES 6 Feb]* 38

Cambodia

Mat Ly Receives U.S. Representative to SNC *[SPK]* 39
Chinese Foreign Minister Arrives for 2-Day Visit *[SPK]* 39
    Visit Linked to Peace Accord *[AFP]* 39
Sihanouk Comments on Seeking Presidency *[SPK]* 40
Sihanouk Chairs Red Cross Committees Meeting *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 40
Son Sann Talks About Unity, Religious Freedom *[Radio VOK]* 40
Say Chhum, Chakkrapong Visit Kompong Speu *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 41
KPNLF Statement on Hindering Peace Agreement *[Radio VOK]* 41
7 Feb Meeting of Military Working Group Noted *[Radio VOK]* 41
Deputy Defense Minister Meets ILO Official *[SPK]* 41
Official Meets Australian Mineclearance Team *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 42
Vietnamese Attempt To Seize Pailin Reported *[Radio VGNUFC]* 42
Rice Production in Kompong Thom Decreases *[SPK]* 42
France Provides Rice for War Victims *[SPK]* 42

Indonesia

Alatas, UN Envoy View Possible East Timor Trip *[Jakarta Radio]* 42
Canadian Postponement of Project Aid Not Lifted *[ANTARA]* 43
Article Details Suharto Family Wealth *[AFP]* 43
Oil-Rich Nations To Double Production Cut *[THE INDONESIA TIMES 29 Jan]* 44

Philippines

Aquino Says U.S. Ties 'Strong' Despite Pullout *[Quezon City Radio]* 44
France Ready To Help Armed Forces Modernize *[BUSINESS WORLD 10 Feb]* 44
Aquino Says IMF To Approve Livelihood Program *[Quezon City Radio]* 45
Drilon on Funding, Barnes Case, New Cabinet *[Quezon City Radio]* 45
Comelec Undecided on Allowing Foreign Observers *[Manila Radio]* 46
    Welcomes Presence Only as Observers *[Quezon City Radio]* 46
Catholic Bishops Issue Election Guidelines *[MANILA BULLETIN 10 Feb]* 46
Former Minister Acquitted in Aquino-Galman Case *[Quezon City Radio]* 47

Thailand

Ministry Warns of Possible U.S. Trade Curbs *[BANGKOK POST 8 Feb]* 47
Institute Protests U.S. Decision To Ban Tuna *[BANGKOK POST 11 Feb]* 48
Agricultural Agreement Signed With Israel *[BANGKOK POST 11 Feb]* 48
Engineers Set Up Mineclearing Base in Cambodia *[BANGKOK POST 7 Feb]* 48
Burma Halts Building Bridge After Warning *[AFP]* 49
Interception of Foreign Boat Clarified *[Radio VOFA]* 49
Ministry Forms Third Poll-Monitoring Committee *[THE NATION 7 Feb]* 49
Ministry Sets Up Unit To Suppress Election Shootings *[BANGKOK POST 11 Feb]* 50
Interior Ministry on Murder of Party Canvasser *[BANGKOK POST 7 Feb]* 50
Anan on Enhanced Power for Anti-Graft Committee *[THE NATION 11 Feb]* 51
Crown Prince Given Highest Armed Forces Ranks *[Bangkok TV]* 52
    King Passes Royal Command *[BANGKOK POST 6 Feb]* 52

Vietnam

Foreign Minister Discusses International Issues 52
    Links U.S. Embargo, MIA's *[AFP]* 52
    Previews Qian Qichen Visit *[AFP]* 53
    Views Regional Relations *[Hanoi International]* 53
Direct Flights Now Available to 20 Countries *[Hanoi International]* 54
Party Leaders Visit Truong Chinh Family *[Hanoi Radio]* 54
Union of Science, Technology Associations Meets *[Hanoi TV]* 54
Tran Duc Luong Pays Working Visit to Lang Son *[Hanoi Radio]* 54
Dao Duy Tung Pays Working Visit to Yen Bai *[Hanoi TV]* 55
Do Muoi Speech at Tuyen Quang Congress, Part 2 *[Hanoi Radio]* 55
Books by Do Muoi, Nguyen Van Linh Published *[Hanoi Radio]* 57
Ministry Spokesman on Refugee Camp Violence *[AFP]* 57

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Evans Foresees Russian Role in APEC *[Melbourne International]* 59
Defense Chief on Exclusion of New Zealand Forces *[Melbourne International]* 59

Papua New Guinea

Attorney General Asks for Release of Villagers *[Melbourne International]* 59

ASEAN Seeks To Curb Burma's Drug Flow

BK0602055492 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0450 GMT 6 Feb 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb. 6 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are jointly working towards nipping the drug problem in the bud—at its source in Myanmar [Burma], a Malaysian daily reported Thursday.

THE MALAY MAIL said that the member nations hope to persuade Myanmar, which has the largest poppy fields in the Golden Triangle, to offer incentives to its farmers to switch to other crops.

ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Singapore.

The newspaper quoted Deputy Home Affairs Minister Megat Junid Megat Ayub as saying that the ASEAN Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) Committee had sought the help of Thailand, Myanmar's closest neighbour, in this effort.

"And the Thai foreign minister, Asa Sarasin, who was in Kuala Lumpur last week, has pledged to give us his full assistance," Megat said.

Megat said Thailand had to a large extent succeeded in getting its poppy-growing farmers in the northern province of Chiang Rai to switch to other crops.

He was confident that Myanmar would respond positively to the ASEAN request.

He explained that ASEAN had sought Thailand's aid not only because the two countries were close neighbours, but also because the bulk of Myanmar's poppy-growing areas were about 10 km from the Thai border.

Demand reduction is the theme of the third ASEAN NGOs workshop on drug narcotics to be held in Jakarta beginning Feb. 25.

The Golden Triangle, which straddles the borders of Myanmar, Thailand, and Laos, produces 3,000 metric tonnes of drugs annually.

More on Cooperation

BK0702113292 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1025 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 7 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Myanmar [Burma] is ready to co-operate with ASEAN countries in joint efforts to eliminate poppy production and staunch the flow of drug into the region. Myanmar Embassy first secretary, Tun Hlaing, said Myanmar was willing to take part in any drug-related forum that would assist in eliminating the problem at the source.

"However, drug production is not only confined to Myanmar as there are other countries involved in the golden triangle area, such as Laos and Thailand," he told BERNAMA in an interview here Friday.

He gave the assurance that Myanmar would continue efforts to eliminate all drug production areas in the country, apart from enforcing existing laws to deter those involved in the illicit drug trade.

Commenting on ASEAN's effort to jointly work together towards nipping the drug problem at its source in Myanmar, Tun Hlaing said he was not sure what the grouping had in mind "but we will cooperate in any way we can, except where internal affairs is concerned."

Deputy Home Affairs Minister Megat Junid Megat Ayub was quoted by a newspaper as saying yesterday that ASEAN countries hoped to persuade Myanmar, where the major part of the golden triangle poppy fields are found, to offer incentives to its farmers to switch to other crops. The news report said the ASEAN Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOS) committee had sought the help of Thailand, Myanmar's closest neighbour, in this effort.

Megat Junid said Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin was scheduled to visit Myanmar on February 14 and convey ASEAN's request.

Tun Hlaing was vague when asked whether Myanmar would seek assistance from ASEAN countries to combat the problem but he said it "would not refuse any assistance" although he had not heard of any offer being made so far. He said Myanmar had taken various measures to eliminate poppy growing in the country for the past few years apart from making efforts to develop those areas to encourage farmers to switch to cash crops.

"These actions have been going on for quite some time but they were not publicised," he said. For example, he said, more than U.S. $270 million worth of narcotic drugs were destroyed in a ceremony in Yangon [Rangoon] last Tuesday, witnessed by representatives from various embassies in Myanmar, the United Nations and foreign correspondents.

The ceremony, the fifth held since 1990, was conducted by the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control. More than U.S.$11,000 million worth of drug had been destroyed in such ceremonies, including six other exercises, conducted all over the country, he added.

Tun Hlaing said Myanmar authorities recorded their latest success against the poppy growers yesterday when troops occupied a drug base camp near the Thai border.

"But, our biggest problem is that those areas had been occupied by insurgent groups for so many years and they have been using it to grow poppy for their livelihood," he added. He said in an effort to eliminate the poppy farms the government resorted to cutting down the plants and conducting aerial spraying whenever possible.

Tun Hlaing said there were very stringent laws in Myanmar for drug-related offences but declined to elaborate on the types of penalties provided apart from saying that they were "very severe".

"The most important thing is that we have been trying to destroy the poppy plants apart from helping farmers to change their way of living without assistance from outsiders," he added.

Japan

Germany Gives Support on CSCE Observer Issue

OW1102094092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 11 KYODO—German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Wednesday Germany would support a request from Japan for observer status in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Foreign Ministry officials said.

Officials said the support came in three hours of talks between Genscher and Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe.

The German foreign minister arrived in Japan on Tuesday for a three-day visit.

The officials said Watanabe agreed to a Genscher proposal that the two countries should hold ministerial level talks twice a year to strengthen their relations in the post-cold war era.

The talks represented the 14th round of official ministerial talks, which have not been held since 1986.

Genscher and Watanabe met last month, however, when both were in Washington to attend a meeting on aid to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Watanabe said Japan is considering ways of linking up with the CSCE, including the possibililty of attaining observer status, and Genscher was quoted as responding that Germany would approach the question of observer status "positively."

The officials said Italy and Czechoslovakia have also indicated support for Japanese observer status.

Genscher also told Watanabe that Germany wants to promote stability and development in the CIS republics, the officials said.

They said Watanabe cited Japan's extension of 100 million dollars in Export-Import Bank loans in 1990, another 2.5 billion dollars worth of humanitarian aid in 1991, and its pledge last month of 6.5 billion yen in relief supplies.

Genscher was quoted as saying he was aware that Japanese-donated medical supplies were included in the recent airlifts from Frankfurt by U.S. military cargo planes. Yeltsin believes the territorial issue should be resolved on the basis of the principles of "law and justice."

Under the policy, which was adopted toward the former Soviet Union, Russian flexibility on the dispute over a group of islands seized by the Soviet Red Army at the end of World War II will be met with aid from Japan.

Regarding reports that German Chancellor Helmut Kohl might visit Japan around October, the officials quoted Watanabe as saying he would be welcomed.

Genscher is scheduled to meet Wednesday with Kozo Watanabe, minister of international trade and industry and give a press conference before leaving Thursday.

Bonn, Tokyo Plan To Cooperate More Closely

AU1102104192 Hamburg DPA in German 0915 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Excerpts] Tokyo—The Federal Republic and Japan are planning to cooperate more closely in international policy. At the beginning of his three-day visit to Japan, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in Tokyo on 11 February that the two industrial powers must prove now that they are no longer "economic giants and political dwarfs." Genscher and his Japanese counterpart, Michio Watanabe, agreed that in the future they would meet at least twice every year. The German foreign minister had last visited Tokyo on official talks six years ago.

According to Genscher, the expansion of bilateral relations that Bonn wants to achieve takes the changed international situation into account and is intended as a "political signal." Following his meeting with Watanabe, Genscher said before journalists that "Japan is more interested now than it was in the past in European problems." Genscher said that obviously, Tokyo intended to give up its reserved attitude toward resolving international problems and wanted to have a larger say in shaping matters. Genscher promised he would help Japan obtain observer status at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). He reiterated, however, that, unlike Tokyo, Bonn did not intend to have a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. [passage omitted]

Both foreign ministers stressed the necessity of considerable worldwide efforts to achieve a new General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT). Watanabe has been the only cabinet member so far to advocate relaxing the Japanese ban on rice imports. On 12 February, Genscher will, among others, meet with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and the finance and trade ministers.

Man Occupies LDP Headquarters, Issues Demands

OW1102040092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 11 KYODO—A young man armed with a pistol occupied the presidential office of the country's ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] headquarters on Tuesday, demanding a meeting with senior party officials, police said.

The man, who police said appears to be a 21-year-old former member of a rightist group, broke into the LDP headquarters in downtown Tokyo at around 8:50 A.M.

The man fired one shot but no one was hurt, police said.

He broke window glass to enter and then occupied the LDP president's office on the fourth floor, police said.

They said no one was in the office during the break-in.

The man held a document urging for the resignation of the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who is also LDP president, police said.

He demanded a meeting with a senior party official to whom he would hand over the document, they said.

Police said the man might have timed his action to take place on national founding day, a national holiday which was observed Tuesday.

Apprehended by Police

OW1102071292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0656 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 11 KYODO—Police apprehended a young man armed with a pistol and a sword who allegedly forced his way into the headquarters of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] on Tuesday and occupied the party presidential office on the fourth floor for over six hours.

Police identified the man as Osamu Aihara, 21, a former member of a rightist group called Dai Nihon Aikoku-To (Great Japan Patriotic Party).

He demanded a meeting with senior party officials, saying he wanted to hand them a document urging the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to resign. Miyazawa is also LDP president.

Some 100 riot police were called to the scene, and the roads adjacent to the party head office were cordoned off.

The motives behind the man's actions are not clear, police said.

Many right-wing groups have recently stepped up campaigns against the government and the LDP over alleged cases of corruption.

Opposition parties have called for the ouster of former State Minister Fumio Abe from the Diet, following his arrest for alleged involvement in a bribery scandal.

Last week, prosecutors indicted Abe, a one-time ally of Miyazawa's, on suspicion of bribery for allegedly taking an 80 million yen bribe from Kyowa Co., a now defunct steel frame maker.

The man also called for journalists to come to the LDP headquarters, police said.

The man arrived by taxi at the LDP headquarters in downtown Tokyo at around 8:50 A.M. and pointed the pistol at a policeman and a guard, police said.

He fired one shot and broke a window pane. He forced the guard to accompany him to the LDP presidential office on the fourth floor, police said. No one was hurt, however.

The man then holed up in the presidential office demanding a meeting with senior party officials.

Police apprehended him at around 3:40 P.M.

The LDP headquarters was attacked from left-wing extremists in September 1984, with three to nine floors destroyed by fire after flame throwers were directed against the building from a truck.

Last April, a rightist armed with a handgun forced his way into the LDP building demanding a meeting with then Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

Police said the man might have timed his action to take place on National Foundation Day, a national holiday which was observed Tuesday.

National Holiday Marked; Miyazawa Urges Peace

OW1102120892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 11 KYODO—A potpourri of political rallies were held Tuesday to mark "Kenkoku Kinen No Hi" or National Foundation Day.

Japanese with conservative political leanings across the nation met to celebrate the founding of the state, which according to the ancient chronicles was brought about by the mythological emperor Jimmu on the first day of the first lunar month in 660 B.C., later determined by the Gregorian calender to be February 11.

Others held antigovernment gatherings and demonstrations calling for the defeat of a proposal before the Diet to dispatch Japanese troops overseas as part of United Nations peacekeeping operations.

They criticized the government for not recognizing its wartime responsibilities and called for an open discussion of the "comfort women" issue in which Japan allegedly forced tens of thousands of young women from throughout the prewar empire to serve as prostitutes for Japan's frontline soldiers.

At Toranomon Hall on Tuesday, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told an audience of 1,000, "For the creation of a new world of peace and order, the role which our nation should fulfill is large. We must strive as a peaceful and responsible nation."

The pro-government rally, which included the singing of the controversial national anthem "Kimi Ga Yo," was sponsored by the society to celebrate national holidays led by honorary chairman of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations Bunpei Otsuki.

Toranomon Hall is in the same neighborhood as the headquarters of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which was taken over briefly Tuesday morning by a sword-wielding and gun-carrying 21-year-old former member of a rightist organization who demanded the resignation of the Miyazawa cabinet.

Composer Toshiro Mayuzumi led observances at the Meiji Jingu Shrine to celebrate the founding of Japan.

Meanwhile, the National Federation for Upholding the Constitution rallied against the revival of February 11 as "Kigensetsu" or the beginning of the nation day as the holiday was dubbed in 1872 by the Meiji government.

The group affiliated with the leading opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP) also said the the holiday was a chance to reflect upon Japan's wartime responsibility.

The prewar holiday was abolished after World War II because of its association with emperor worship, but was reinstated in 1966 by conservative politicians as National Foundation Day.

Meeting Tuesday at the Shufu Kaikan in central Tokyo, the SDP-inspired group discussed Korea's wartime conscripted laborers and Japanese history textbooks and concluded Japan should provide apologies and compensation for its war of aggression.

Another meeting at the Yamate Church Hall in Shibuya called for the defeat of the troops dispatch bill and a reconsideration of the imperial system.

Other rallies around the nation opposed the use of Kimi Ga Yo as the national anthem and the Hinomaru as the national flag, while others demanded the protection of the freedom of beliefs.

Diet Business Remains Stalled Over Kyowa Issue

OW1002171992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1505 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 10 (KYODO)—Diet business remained at a standstill Monday as the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and opposition parties locked horns over whether to summon witnesses to testify on the bribery scandal involving Kyowa Co.

The LDP and the opposition agreed to resume negotiations at a board meeting of the lower house Budget Committee Wednesday, party officials said.

But there are signs that the ruling party may be ready to forge a compromise on the contentious issue to help speed passage of the 1992 fiscal budget, political sources said.

"We should give top priority to the passage of the state budgetary draft for fiscal 1992 at the Diet," Seiroku Kajiyama, chairman of the LDP's Diet Affairs Committee, told top party officials at a meeting.

Kajiyama met later with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who told him to take decisive steps to end the deadlock, the officials said.

The LDP proposed a meeting among Diet Affairs Committee chairmen but opposition members apparently rejected the proposal, the sources said.

Budget deliberations in the lower house have been stalled since last Wednesday over whether witnesses should be called to shed light on the massive payments made to politicians by the now-bankrupt steel frame maker.

Five opposition parties have been demanding that former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Jun Shiozaki, former director general of the Management and Coordination Agency, and other witnesses be summoned to testify.

The opposition also expressed dissatisfaction with the LDP, saying the governing party is refusing to budge on the issue despite the defeat of an LDP-backed candidate in Sunday's upper house by-election in Nara Prefecture.

DA Considers Reducing Ground Troops by 30,000

OW1002103092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 10 KYODO—The Defense Agency [DA] is looking at shrinking the size of the Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) by 30,000 to bring the military in line with recent developments both internationally and domestically, agency sources said Monday. As part of its overall review of Japan's minimum defense needs and capabilities, the agency will consider separately its personnel requirements for emergencies while limiting the peacetime GSDF to around 150,000, the sources said.

To augment the personnel cuts in the standing GSDF, the agency is considering methods to expand and strengthen the military reserve system, including 46,000 GSDF personnel, for emergency situations.

The fall of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war have led to calls from all quarters, including Japan's political opposition parties, for the nation to reduce its defense forces. Senior agency officials, however, have maintained there would be no changes in Japan's basic defense policies.

Still, SDF recruiters are faced with a shrinking Japanese population which they recognize will make their already difficult task even more burdensome as they compete in the future for Japan's limited human resources. Current defense policies are based on a 1976 defense program outline which projected the need for 180,000 soldiers in 12 divisions.

Yen Redenomination Proposed To Boost Economy

OW1102122492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Yokohama, Feb. 11 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe on Tuesday proposed redenomination of the yen over the next three years to boost the domestic economy.

Watanabe, who also serves as deputy prime minister in the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, made the proposal in a lecture in Yokohama, south of Tokyo.

Watanabe is the first member of the Miyazawa cabinet to advocate redenomination, which he said would generate new demand.

Watanuki Urges Renewal of Trust in Stock Market

OW1002074792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0643 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 10 KYODO—Ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki said Monday his earlier proposed measures to revitalize the stock market are aimed at restoring trust in the market. At a meeting of top government and LDP leaders, Watanuki also asked for cooperation in gaining early Diet approval of the next fiscal 1992 budget to prop up the nation's weakening economy.

Late last month, Watanuki said the LDP is looking into ways to lure investors back to the trading floor. His statement had an immediate impact on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

In Monday's Meeting, International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe also stressed the necessity of helping revive the dull economy, suggesting the implementation of public works projects be advanced.

Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata said, "When the LDP's economic trend survey project draws a conclusion, the ministry will take action accordingly."

Higher Dividends From Corporate Stocks Urged

OW1002121992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 10 KYODO—Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata urged leaders of the nation's securities industry Monday to take steps aimed at reviving the dormant stock market, including a review of corporate dividend policies. Hata said at a press conference that he told Minoru Nagaoka, president of the Tokyo Stock Exchange [TSE], and Japan Securities Dealers Association Chairman Shogo Watanabe that top priority must be given to making stock investment more attractive.

Boosting dividends on Japanese stocks would be the most effective way to lure investors back to the market, he said. Hata noted Japanese stocks only yield an average dividend of 0.62 percent, while stocks in major Western markets like the United States and Britain yield around 3 to 5 percent.

"Only a slight improvement in dividends on Japanese stocks would not be enough to make our market much more attractive for investors," he said. Hata also said stock investment in Japan is skewed toward capital gains.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has already asked Japanese business leaders to consider changing their dividend policies and the securities industry will soon make similar requests to major companies, Hata said.

Nagaoka and Watanabe visited Hata earlier in the day to brief him on the measures they plan to take to prop up the faltering stock market, Hata said. The two said they will issue a statement urging securities companies to step up their proper marketing activities. They also told Hata that both brokerage firms and investors have been reluctant to buy stocks since getting burned in stock scandals last year. Guidelines on proper marketing activities by securities companies will therefore be issued, according to Hata.

The TSE and the brokerage association announced in December their self-imposed rules for preventing a recurrence of stock scandals that rocked the market last year. The rules, made in response to requests from the Finance Ministry and the LDP, set the criteria for punishments to be imposed under the revised Securities and Exchange Law.

Finance Ministry officials said the ministry is considering submitting bills to prevent a recurrence of stock scandals to the current ordinary Diet session after getting them to be adopted at a cabinet meeting Friday.

Hata and the two stock organization heads agreed Monday that securities companies should be encouraged to engage in proper marketing activities, including providing investors with the necessary information.

Ministry To Set Standards for Insurance Firms

OW1002074492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0654 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 10 KYODO—The Finance Ministry has worked out a basic outline of minimum capital adequacy standards for the Japanese insurance industry, ministry officials said Monday. The proposed standards, to be introduced as part of planned Japanese financial reforms, would protect insurance policy holders by backing up the solvency of life, fire, and marine insurance companies in case of major disasters, mass deaths, stock market crashes, and other risks, the officials said.

The standards are in some ways similar to the Geneva-based Bank for International Settlements' minimum capital adequacy standards requiring all banks operating internationally to achieve a certain ratio of net worth to total assets by March 1993, the officials said. Under the standards, insurance companies would be required to reserve a certain percentage of potential risks from mass casualties, failures in asset management, and stock market crashes. The risks would be calculated on the basis of data over the last 10 years. The standards would be based on a broadly defined net worth, including legal reserves, part of liability reserves, accumulated funds of profits in stock investments, and unpaid dividends.

The officials said if the ratio of net worth to potential financial risks falls below a prefixed percentage at a company, the government or a voluntary self-regulatory industry body would issue a warning to the company and call for action to restore financial soundness.

Tokyo To Aid Fast Breeder Reactor Development

OW0802033392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0226 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 8 KYODO—Japan will be more aggressive in constructing an experimental fast breeder reactor (FBR) by having the government join power companies in developing necessary technologies, Atomic Energy Commission officials said Saturday.

The decision, made by the commission's subcommittee on developing the FBR, shows the government's resolve to develop the FBR, considered a next-generation nuclear reactor.

It changes a policy in the government's long-term nuclear power program of leaving development of the FBR mainly to private electric power companies.

The officials said they decided to change to a policy of government participation in developing the FBR in cooperation with power companies.

The FBR is a nuclear reactor which uses reprocessed plutonium as a fuel but produces more plutonium than it consumes. Japan already has one research FBR in a nuclear power plant in Tsuruga, Fukui prefecture.

"It can be a mainstream in Japan's nuclear power plants in the future," an official said.

The subcommittee also made plans to establish by 2010 the technology necessary for practical use of the FRB, and to construct two or three FRBs sometime between 2020 and 2030.

The Atomic Energy Commission is expected to approve the subcommittee's decision sometime around May, after holding discussions at its FRB special committee, the officials said.

Earth Resources Research Satellite Launched

OW1102034292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0306 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Tanegashima, Kagoshima Pref., Feb. 11 KYODO—Japan on Tuesday launched a scientific satellite designed to study the earth's natural resources from outer space, officials said.

The National Space Development Agency launched an H-1 rocket carrying the JERS [Japan Earth Resources Satellite] 1 satellite at 10:50 A.M. from the agency's space center on Tanegashima Island off Japan's southernmost main island of Kyushu, the officials said.

This is the ninth and final liftoff since 1986 for the H-1 rocket. The space agency says it is currently promoting development of the next-generation H-2 rocket.

The launch was originally scheduled for February 3, but it was postponed because of a malfunction in the rocket's flight control system.

The satellite will orbit the earth at an altitude of 568 kilometers, and will pass over a given earth position once every 44 days, the officials said.

Loaded with the newest radar and an optic sensor, the satellite is 3.1 meters high, 0.9 meter wide, and weighs about 1.3 tons, the officials said.

The microwave radar and the sensor will observe weather and study the earth's natural resources, they said.

The officials said they will start using the satellite for observations in mid-April.

North Korea

U.S. 'Pacific State' Doctrine Criticized

SK1102051792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 11 Feb 92

["What Is 'Pacific State' Doctrine For?"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA)—The United States' "Pacific state" doctrine is a concept of exploitation, plunder, domination, subjugation, aggression and war, NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today says.

It notes:

During his recent Asian trip, U.S. President Bush claimed that the United States is a "Pacific state" and "the future of the United States is linked to the Asian-Pacific region."

This meant that the United States, being a "Pacific state", would not quit this region but persist in its design to dominate this part of the world.

It is because the U.S. military and economic interests are increasing in the Asian-Pacific region that the U.S. ruling quarters are trying to get a tighter hold than ever before on this region, emphasizing that the United States is a "Pacific state".

Undergoing a serious economic crisis, the United States regards the Asian-Pacific region as a region with a brighter prospect than any other places of the world as a market, objects of capital investment and supplier of raw materials. The Asian-Pacific region occupies a half of the globe and 70 percent of its sea areas. And there are many military strategic vantages in this region.

Former U.S. President Reagan said there are 16 most important spots in the world where transport of supplies and raw materials can be blocked and most of them are situated in the Asian-Pacific region.

The U.S. ruling quarters are becoming louder than ever before in preaching that the United States is a "Pacific state" for the purpose of legalizing their interference in the Asian-Pacific affairs and strengthening domination and control on this region.

What is noteworthy is that the United States is trying to inveigle those countries at the intersections of important international transport routes in the Asian region into its military organization and establish a collective military system under its baton in the Asian-Pacific region.

A person in the U.S. authority said that it is a main purpose of the United States to form a "security network" in the Asian-Pacific region to cope with "disputes" which might be aggravated in this region.

This implies that the United States is seeking to hasten the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and expand it and step up the policy of military confrontation against the DPRK.

ROK Armored Vehicles Reported in DMZ

SK1102102692 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0856 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] On 11 February, the South Korean puppets committed a grave military provocation by bringing a group of armored personnel carriers into the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] at the central part of the frontline and deploying them in a forward position.

At 0825 on 11 February the South Korean puppets secretly brought four armored personnel carriers into the DMZ 900 meters southwest of Military Demarcation Line [MDL] marker No. 0700. After deploying them in a combat encampment, the South Korean puppets gravely threatened the personal safety of our military police by placing the armored personnel carriers in firing and action positions.

Before this, at 1025 on 8 February, the South Korean puppets flew a helicopter at an extremely low altitude over the No. 194 height 1,200 meters southeast of MDL marker No. 2230 in the eastern part to take aerial photographs of and commit espionage against our region.

At 1050 on 7 February, the South Korean puppets mounted two 90 mm recoilless guns at a military police post located 1,000 meters south of MDL marker No. 0950 in the eastern part of the frontline. On 4 February they mounted two 12.7 mm large-caliber machine guns at a military police post 1,000 meters southeast of the MDL marker No. 0720 on the central part of the frontline and then placed them in position to fire at our side.

Thus, the South Korean puppets have committed hostile acts, including illegally bringing into the DMZ 190 12.7 mm large-caliber machine guns, in addition to 21 90 mm recoilless guns, since the beginning of the new year.

On 6 February, armed South Korean puppet scoundrels provoked us by firing blindly 200 rounds of M16 automatic rifles in areas around a military police post 600 meters east of MDL marker No. 0060 in the western part of the frontline.

Moreover, the South Korean puppets have illegally brought 17,960 armed scoundrels into the DMZ since the beginning of the new year.

The injudicious military provocative maneuvers committed by the South Korean puppets are deliberate provocations aimed at artificially aggravating the situation in the DMZ of the MDL while persistently clinging to a policy of confrontation and war.

Our people and the People's Army soldiers are keenly watching with a high degree of revolutionary vigilance the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are holding covert maneuvers for provoking a war against us behind the curtain of the North-South dialogue.

If the South Korean puppets keep aggravating the situation and running counter to the North-South dialogue, they will take full responsibility for the consequences.

Kim Il-song, Reunification Alliance Leader Meet

SK1102120792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Yim Min-sik, general secretary of the National Alliance for the Reunification of the Country (NARC), on a visit to the homeland.

Present there was Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the North side's headquarters of the NARC.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with General Secretary Yim Min-sik in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings.

He arranged a luncheon for the general secretary.

Kim Chong-il Receives Birthday Gift From PRC

SK1102054092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA)—A gift was sent to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on his 50th birthday.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zheng Yi was authorized to convey it to Secretary of the Central Committee, the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Kim Yong-sun Monday.

Offering warm congratulations to Comrade Kim Chong-il on his 50th birthday, the ambassador said he has made a great contribution to the strengthening and development of the WPK and to the Korean revolution by energetically guiding the overall work of the party, the state and the army.

The election of Comrade Kim Chong-il as supreme commander of the Korean People's Army in December last year is a clear token of unanimous trust in him of the entire Korean people and the people's army officers and men, he said, and added:

The consolidation and development of Korea-China friendship is unthinkable apart from momentous efforts of the great leader President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Noting that Comrade Kim Chong-il paid a historical visit to China as his first official visit abroad to make an important contribution to Sino-Korean friendship, he said: We highly estimate it.

We sincerely hope that the Korean people will steadily win victories in socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il and Korean reunification, a long-cherished desire of the Korean people, will be realised at an early date and that Korea will prosper and develop and Korea-China friendship will be ever shining, he said.

A floral basket presented by the ambassador to Comrade Kim Chong-il on his birthday was also conveyed.

EC Welcomes DPRK Signing of Safeguards Accord

*SK1002154692 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1511 GMT 10 Feb 92*

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)—The European Community and its member nations made public a statement on January 31 in connection with the signing of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the nuclear safeguards accord with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The statement welcomed the DPRK in signing the nuclear safeguards accord under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and hoped an early implementation of the accord.

It expressed the hope that the current step taken in the wake of the adoption of "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South" and "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula" will contribute to dialogue and the guarantee of peace and stability between the North and the South of Korea.

Paper Berates Foreign 'Propaganda' on Economy

*SK0802113692 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1011 GMT 8 Feb 92*

["False Propaganda Against DPRK"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA)—The Japanese NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN and the U.S. WALL STREET JOURNAL recently contended that the DPRK has made a "policy switchover" in a bid to "relieve itself from economic isolation and economic crisis".

Such false propaganda of some Western media is a groundless vilification against the DPRK motivated by a sinister intention to impair its high international prestige, a MINJU CHOSON analyst today says, and continues:

Now the international situation is complicated as never before and many countries are suffering serious political and economic difficulties. But the DPRK has brought a leaping upsurge in political, economic, cultural and all other fields. This is a heavy blow at the imperialists' anti-socialist moves. This also inspires world people advocating independence and socialism with the conviction that if they build an independent national economy and steadfastly maintain socialism centred on the masses of the people, they can triumphantly accomplish the cause of socialism, not affected by all manner of anti-socialist moves of the imperialists such as the "peaceful transition" strategy.

The imperialists hating the prosperity and development of the DPRK which is advancing under the banner of socialism, are now employing every conceivable means and method to check it.

The false propaganda of some Western media about "economic isolation" and "economic crisis" is nothing but an anti-DPRK campaign of the imperialists who are fearful of the growing might and influence of the DPRK.

By inventing false reports against the DPRK, some Western media stripped themselves naked as reptile press of the imperialists which is accustomed to distorting facts for a few dollars.

Though the imperialists are resorting to anti-DPRK moves with this and that rumour, we are neither frightened by nor afraid of it.

The anti-DPRK false propaganda will come to grief.

ROK Authorities Accused of Election Rigging

*SK1002110092 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1015 GMT 10 Feb 92*

["Hooligans Mobilized in 'Election' Rigging in South Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u ruling group on January 23 framed up a subsidized organization called "Federation of Civil Organizations for Fair Elections" (Kongminnyon) consisting of some 50 ultra-rightist reactionary organizations such as the "Central Council of the Movement for Honest Life" (Pasalhyop) and the "Pan-national Union for Freedom", according to a South Korean newspaper report.

This is another mean act of the No Tae-u group for "election" rigging.

The No group, for the purpose of mobilizing these organizations in the forthcoming "elections," has increased the number of Pasalhyop members to 120,000 and allocated billions of won in training them to be more vicious.

Facts show that the South Korean authorities stoop to any infamy for their long-term office and the forthcoming "election" will be held through swindle, scuffle and bloodshed.

'Former South Korean Politicians' Criticize DLP

SK1102063792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA)—The Consultative Council of former South Korean politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification on February 10 issued an indictment exposing the criminal moves of the South Korean "Democratic Liberal Party" (DLP) to extend the "Sixth Republic" and stay in power through "election" rigging backed by "government" power and money and thus bolster up the colonial military fascist "regime" of the U.S. imperialists.

The Consultative Council is an organization consisting of former South Korean "National Assemblymen", political party members and "ROK Army" officers who came over to the northern half of Korea and are now devoting themselves to the cause of national reunification.

The indictment notes that the "DLP" framed up by No Tae-u through the merger of the "Democratic Justice Party", the "Democratic Party" and the "Republican Party" through a confab with Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil in a back room of Chongwadae according to a scenario of its U.S. imperialist master is group of those greedy for power.

From the first days of the three party merger, the "DLP" clan, launched an unprecedented suppression, outlawing democratic organizations such as the "Coalition for National Democratic Movement", the "National Council of Student Representatives", the National Council of Trade Unions" and the "National Teachers' Union" which called for the democratization of society and independent reunification and arresting and punishing their hardcores with the outcry that the skeleton of the "National Security Law", an anti-democratic, anti-reunification law, and other fascist laws must be maintained" and that any political party seeking to overthrow the "liberal democratic system" or any act to this end should not be allowed.

The "DLP" has constantly laid obstacles and difficulties in the way of reconciliation and unity, dialogue and reunification between the North and the South.

Its bosses, while paying lip-service to "dialogue" and "reunification", have categorically opposed the North side's reasonable proposals for reconciliation, unity and reunification between the two parts of the country, incriminated the visitors to the North and the pro-reunification democratic forces and harshly punished them.

They barred South Korean people and students from participating in the first pan-national rally of Koreans in the North, South and overseas which opened in Panmunjom on August 15, 1990, and frustrated the working-level talks of student delegates of North and South for the discussion of the participation of students of the northern half of the country in the "91 national liberation festival of Yonsei and Korean universities". Timing to coincide with the Gulf war last year, it staged the "Teamspirit 91" joint military exercises in South Korea.

In November last year it staged "Eagle 91" joint manoeuvres and massive "Valiant Blitz" exercise against the North, bringing the situation to the brink of war.

The corruption scandals of the "DLP assemblymen" and those in power put the preceding rulers the shade.

In the puppet presidential election, No Tae-u squeezed money from businessmen and squandered the "national funds" and became "president" with 36 percent of the ballots by throwing into the "election" a ridiculous sum of money amounting to one-third of the total "state budget".

The Suso District housing scandal is a large-scale power-backed irregularity in which No Tae-u involved himself and received thick bundles of banknotes to the tune of tens of billions of won through the manipulation of the "presidential secretary-general of Chongwadae" and the "floor leader", the "secretary general" and the "chairman of the policy committee" of the "DLP", its "three key officials.

Factional strife for power never ceases within the "DLP".

The domestic fight of the "DLP" for power is getting fiercer over the nomination of "presidential candidate", especially the 14th "National Assembly election". Numbered are the days of the "DLP" which is plagued with factional power struggle.

We former South Korean politicians believe that patriotic democratic forces, political parties, groupings and people of broad segments of South Korea will form a joint democratic front and elect true pro-reunification democrats to the "National Assembly" and thus terminate the pro-U.S. military fascist rule in South Korea and bring a true democratic politics and democratic society, says the indictment.

North-South Christian Federations Meet 10 Feb

SK1002114592 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Panmunjom February 10 (KCNA)—A North-South working-level contact was held at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at three this afternoon to discuss the visit of a delegation of the Korean Christian Federation to Seoul.

Present at the contact on the North side were Rev. Ko Ki-chun, secretary general, and Rev. Kim Un-pong, permanent member, of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Korean Christian Federation, and on the South side were Rev. Kwon Ho-kyong, director of the South Korean Council of Christian Churches and Bishop Chang Ki-chon, chairman of the Reunification Committee of the council.

They discussed the practical matters including the formalities of the passage through Panmunjom of a delegation of the Korean Christian Federation to attend the 41st meeting of the South Council of Christian Churches and the program of its stay in Seoul.

The two sides agreed that a 10-member delegation of the Korean Christian Federation would go to Seoul through Panmunjom on February 15 and stay in Seoul four nights and five days.

Korean Organization in Japan Holds Meeting

SK1002050392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo February 7 (KNS-KCNA)—The fifth meeting of the fifteenth Central Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) was held in Tokyo on February 6 and 7.

The participants in the meeting called for significantly celebrating the 80th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the 50th birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and for greeting the 16th general meeting of Chongnyon with great success in the work.

The meeting adopted a resolution on the convocation of the 16th general meeting of Chongnyon.

According to the resolution, the general meeting will be held in Tokyo over May 21-23.

At the meeting, Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, made a report on the subject "On Dynamically Carrying Out Patriotic Tasks of Chongnyon in Keeping With the Obtaining Situation".

He said that our motherland and people are now vigorously advancing along the road of victory in the heroic stamina and indomitable spirit of chuche Korea, not shaken by the ever more vicious anti-socialist, anti-DPRK moves of the imperialists and reactionaries.

Chongnyon is confronted with honorable and worthwhile tasks to make this historic year a year of the most brilliant victory in the movement of Koreans in Japan by significantly celebrating the birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and successfully organizing the 16th general meeting of Chongnyon, Han Tok-su said, and continued:

The 16th general meeting of Chongnyon will lay a new milestone in the movement of Koreans in Japan by further strengthening the organization of Chongnyon into powerful loyal ranks of chuche type in compliance with the requirements of the changing and developing reality and taking steps to significantly develop the patriotic work while foreseeing the reunification of the country in the '90s and a new phase of the DPRK-Japan relations.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted there.

Papers Commemorate Iran's Islamic Revolution

SK1102121292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate signed articles to the 13th anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

The victory of the revolution in Iran put an end to the monarchy which had forced feudal oppression upon her people and opened up a road for them to build a new independent society, NODONG SINMUN says, and continues:

13 years covered by the Iranian people after the victorious revolution were years of creative struggle when they have stepped up the independent development of their country, defending the gains of the revolution.

In this period, the Iranian people have made great achievements in their struggle to oppose all moves of the imperialists and reactionaries for aggression and intervention, liquidate the old legacy of the monarchy and achieve social progress and development.

The imperialists and the reactionaries are resorting to various moves to hinder the progress of Iran, but the Iranian people are convincingly advancing along the road chosen by them.

We extend support and solidarity to the Iranian people in their just struggle to accelerate the post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction and the independent development of their country and ensure peace and security in the Persian Gulf.

We are convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will further expand and develop through the struggle for stability in Asia and common prosperity.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people wish the Iranian people greater success in their struggle to build a new independent and powerful Iran.

SPA Delegation Meets Namibian Leaders

SK1102025192 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] On 4 February a delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of our country led by chairman Yang Hyong-sop met Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob and conversed with him. At the meeting the prime minister, referring to the issue of developing friendly relations between the two countries, stressed that there is no change in Namibia's stand of supporting Korea's reunification.

That day, the SPA delegation had talks with Penaani Tujitendero, speaker of the National Assembly of Namibia. The talks were attended from our side by members of the delegation and our ambassador to Namibia and from the other side by speaker of the National Assembly, special assistant to the speaker, and other National Assembly functionaries.

The matter on developing friendly relations between the SPA of our country and the Namibian National Assembly was discussed at the talks. A joint press conference was held after the talks.

On the other hand, that day the delegation met (Moses M Karoyevo), general secretary of the South-West African People's Organization and floor leader of the National Assembly.

Saying that the ties of friendship and solidarity with the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people have been forged since long time ago and are still developing favorably, the general secretary stressed that these ties will be further developed in the future.

While staying in this country the delegation was invited to a banquet arranged by speaker of the National Assembly of Namibia. The attendants of the banquet toasted to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the long life and good health of President Sam Nujoma.

Meets Acting Namibian President

SK0902102392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)—Hifikepunye Pohamba, acting president and minister of home affairs of Namibia, expressed optimism about the cause of Korea's reunification when he met a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea.

Saying the cause of Korea's reunification will be accomplished without fail as there is the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Korean people respect and revere him, he sincerely wished the respected leader good health and long life.

Delegation Departs Namibia

SK1102025492 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] A delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of our country led by chairman Yang Hyong-sop left Windhoek on 7 February, after winding up its visit to Namibia. The delegation was seen off at the airport by speaker of the National Assembly of Namibia, other functionaries concerned, our ambassador to this country, and our embassy officials.

Earlier, the delegation met minister of Local Government and Housing who is acting foreign minister of Namibia. The acting foreign minister said that he fully supports the DPRK's stand on the reunification question of the country and that he wants to see Korea reunified at the earliest possible date.

He said that he sincerely wishes the great Comrade President Kim Il-song a long life.

Kim Chong-il Lauded for Evolving Chuche Idea

SK1002041992 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0600 GMT 5 Feb 92

[Unattributed talk: "The Great Accomplishment of Our Party Which Is Deepening and Evolving the Immortal Chuche Idea"]

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader of our party and people, has made great, immortal achievements that will illuminate the world by deepening and evolving the chuche idea even further through his brilliant resourcefulness and outstanding ideological and theoretical activities.

Thanks to the dear comrade leader's creative ideological and theoretical activities, the chuche idea launched by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been developed and enriched even more and has been uniformly systematized in conformity with the demands of the times and the evolving revolution, while its greatness and indomitable vitality as the revolutionary banner of our times has been confirmed more proudly.

To inherit and evolve the leader's revolutionary ideas is one of the most important tasks of historical proportions facing the party of the working class, and this task can be brilliantly fulfilled by a successor endlessly loyal to the leader.

The dear comrade leader, the great successor to the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary cause, regarding the chuche idea as the vitality of the times and revolution from early on, has long cherished deep in his heart absolute loyalty to the chuche idea as faith in certain victory.

All the thoughts and study of the dear comrade leader, who is glorifying the chuche idea, originate in his basic position and attitude of accepting the chuche idea as absolute truth, as well as in his firm resolve and will to remain faithful to this idea.

Proceeding from this, the dear comrade leader is now safeguarding and defending the chuche idea more resolutely than anyone else and inheriting and evolving it most brilliantly in conformity with the demands of the times and the developing revolution.

What is important in the ideological and theoretical activities of the dear comrade leader, who is brilliantly inheriting and evolving the chuche idea, is that, above all, he has uniformly systematized the immortal chuche idea and theories and methods explained by the chuche idea and then deepened and evolved anew, and consummated it.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has noted: Not only does the chuche idea provide correct views and positions on nature, society, and man based on the philosophical principle of elucidating the position and role of men in the world, but it also teaches the most consummate revolutionary theories, strategy, tactics, and leadership theories and method.

To deepen, evolve, and perfect the system and contents of the chuche idea was an historic task necessary to reach the new high stage of development of the chuche era. Having penetrated this urgent and important requirement of the times, the dear comrade leader has fully elucidated the system and contents of the chuche idea with his brilliant resourcefulness and uncommon ideological and theoretical activities and has produced immortal ideological and theoretical achievements of providing perfect answers to the questions about the revolutionary theories and leadership method on the basis of the chuche idea.

With the dear comrade leader clearly explaining the constituent system of the chuche idea, the chuche idea has come to emit rays as a consummate revolutionary guiding ideology that provides the most correct outlook on the world, social history, and revolutionary methods and fulfills its mission as the weapon for exploring the fate of the popular masses.

The philosophical principle of the chuche idea is the ideological and theoretical base that defines the profound and plentiful substance of the chuche idea, as well as its truthfulness, uniqueness, and greatness. This being the case, it is impossible to think about evolving the chuche idea without thinking about the deepening and evolving philosophical principle of the chuche idea.

The dear comrade leader has explained that the philosophical principle of the chuche idea is a principle that has given answers to a new fundamental philosophical question with man as its main factor and that it is based on a profound philosophical explanation about the general characteristics of the material world and the essence of man.

At the same time, he has fully explained the essence of the world and the inevitability of its development with man put in his position as master, as well as the standpoint and position of approaching the world with man at its center.

The dear comrade leader's outstanding ideological and theories as such have led to a brilliant new prospect for a philosophical outlook on the world, to a full consummation of the composition and contents of the chuche-oriented philosophical outlook on the world, and has made it possible for the chuche idea to play its role as a man-centered outlook on the world that explains the principle and ways of exploring man's fate.

The dear comrade leader has given full answers even to all the problems arising in explaining the social, historical principle of the chuche idea.

The dear comrade leader has explained that society is a (?single) body built with man at its heart. It consists of social wealth created by the men and of social relationships that bind men together. Social wealth is to be created and social relationships are to be improved in proportion to the development of men's independent ideology and consciousness and creative ability.

This was an immortal feat that has opened a broad road capable of most correctly explaining the essence of society with man at its heart and its generalized inevitability of its development and of taking the leading role in accelerating social development.

The dear comrade leader has also explained that social movement is a movement launched and propelled by men at their own initiative and has proclaimed his unique idea that the popular masses are the driving force behind history and that the social and historical movement is an independent and creative movement of the popular masses. At the same time, he has also profoundly and logically proved that it is the popular masses' ideology and consciousness that plays a crucial role in the revolutionary movement.

Thus, he has explained the driving force behind social movement, its essence, nature, and its propulsive power and has provided a weapon equivalent to an outlook on the world that is capable of launching the social, historic movement, the revolutionary movement, in a way that corresponds to its essential nature.

Thanks to the dear comrade leader, the social, historical principle of the chuche idea has been fully explained. Thus, the chuche idea has been made to radiate as a revolutionary outlook on the world that illuminates the road on which to propel social and historical development.

As a result, a great transition from the view of history whose chief mission was to explain the law governing the material movement affecting society and history to the most scientific and revolutionary outlook on society and history of fully explaining the inevitability inherent in social, historical movement as men's movement, the chuche movement has been realized.

The dear comrade leader has also explained in full the guiding principle of the chuche idea. Thanks to the dear comrade leader's outstanding ideology and theories, all the principles on the need to adhere to an independent stand, to embody creative methods, and to stick to the ideology as the key have been raised in full and solved. As a result, a firm road capable of giving full play to independence, creativity, and consciousness of the popular masses, the master of the revolution and construction, has been opened.

Not only has the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il deepened and evolved anew the chuche idea, but he has also given full answers to revolutionary theories and leadership method based on the chuche idea, thereby deepening and evolving the unitary system and contents of the chuche-oriented ideological and theoretical method to a new height.

After stating that the great Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas are a unique ideological and theoretical system built on the chuche idea, a unitary system of the chuche-oriented ideology, theories, and method, the dear comrade leader has given profound and full answers to all the questions arising in the revolutionary theories and leadership method based on a creative understanding about the driving force behind the revolution.

Based on his unique explanation about the driving force behind the revolution, the dear comrade leader has declared that the revolutionary cause of the working class is essentially the leader's cause, explaining anew that coloring society with the great leader's revolutionary ideas, the chuche idea, is the final goal of the revolution, as well as the party's paramount program.

In addition, as a precondition for modeling the entire society after the chuche idea, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il presented a theory on modeling the entire party after the chuche idea, a theory on adhering to the lines on the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and culural—as a strategic task for modeling the entire society after the chuche idea, and various other outstanding ideas and theories on fruitfully carrying out the popular masses' cause of independence.

The dear comrade leader also presented a leadership method for enabling the popular masses to maintain their position as the masters of the revolution and to fulfill their role as the masters and fully elucidated a leadership principle, system, and art for realizing the leader's [suryong] unitary leadership.

As a result of these outstanding ideological and theoretical activities by the dear comrade leader, all the problems in revolution and construction and the leading of the masses have been completely explained on a scientific and theoretical basis by the chuche idea. Truly, the trove of our party's ideas and theories with which the dear comrade leader has deepened, developed, and completed the chuche idea is filled with valuable ideological and theoretical assets that have given a profound and complete answer to problems on the philosophical view on the world; scientific and theoretical problems on politics, economics, history, pedagogy, literary and artistic studies, military science, and all the other fields of studies; problems on revolutionary principles and methods and the leading of the masses; and problems in party building, economic and cultural construction, and all other domains.

As a result of these outstanding ideological and theoretical activities by the dear comrade leader, the chuche idea has been fully deepened and completed in compliance with the demand of the advancing era and has become able to fully display its might as our era's revolutionary banner. This is a great immortal achievement that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has brought in his creative ideological and theoretical activities for deepening and developing the chuche idea.

Because of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's ideological and theoretical achievements, the chuche idea has come to exercise greater influence on mankind's ideological and spiritual lives and the world's reform procedures, the working class's revolutionary view of the world has been developed and completed on a new higher level, and a new turn has been brought about in the people's carrying out the cause of independence.

Today's revolutionary situation calls on all the officials and workers to more strongly arm themselves with our party's great ideas and theories and live and work as required by them. As our party wants them to, all the officials, party members, and workers must continuously and vigorously carry out revolution and construction under the uplifted revolutionary banner of the chuche idea and thus more proudly demonstrate the superiority and invincibility of the socialism of our own style.

Ideological Activity Examined

SK0902055392 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2322 GMT 4 Feb 92

[Unattributed talk: "Extraordinary Ideological and Theoretical Activity"]

[Text] Today the whole country is surging with high political enthusiasm to welcome the significant February holiday as the greatest national holiday. Overflowing with great emotion, we are tracing the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's precise and thorough ideological and theoretical achievements accumulated at the forefront of our revolution and world revolution.

During the period of national sufferings, when the fate of the country and nation was on the verge of death, our people highly upheld the great leader at the helm of the revolution and walked along the one road of victory and glory. By highly upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the great successor of the chuche revolutionary cause, our people became highly dignified and proud people who elucidate our nation's greatest dignity and honor and move confidently toward the socialist road overflowing with faith, fighting spirit, and courage.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il started on the road of revolution with the far-sighted intent to lead the revolutionary cause towards the one road of chuche, pioneered by the great leader, to achieve ultimate victory. With his immortal energetic ideological and theoretical activities and extraordinary and refined leadership, truly great achievements have been accomplished that will shine along the historical road for a long time in all fields of revolution and construction.

Due to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's extraordinary ideological and theoretical activities and refined leadership, he who each day and night carried on with tireless energetic speculation and inquiry, the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary ideology and immortal chuche idea was brilliantly rooted generation after generation into a great guiding ideology of our party, revolution, and independent era.

Without the dear leader comrade's extraordinary ideological and theoretical activity and refined leadership in completely experiencing the great leader's revolutionary ideology and endlessly developing and enriching it, we could not at all realize the most superior socialist system of our own style which embodies the chuche idea and our fatherland today which is dignified and mighty because of self-dependence, self-support, and a self-reliant defense.

Truly the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the star of guidance and a genius of the great ideology and theory who is leading the chuche revolutionary cause along the glorious single road of victory.

Among the great ideological and theoretical achievements made by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the most important one is wholly revealing the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il- song's historical position and uniqueness in the revolutionary ideology and enriching the treasure house of the immortal chuche idea.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has pointed out: The leader's ideology and cause which he first pioneered in the revolutionary road is adhered to and advocated by a successor who is endlessly loyal to the leader.

The work to succeed and complete the leader's revolutionary cause cannot be considered without the ideological and theoretical activity to advocate, succeed, and develop the leader's revolutionary ideology.

The dear leader comrade regarded thoroughly advocating and adhering to the great leader's revolutionary ideology and guaranteeing its succession as on ironclad rule which cannot by any means be altered in ideological and theoretical activity. He devoted all speculation and activity to this. Of all unique ideologies and theories advanced by him, they are ideologies and activities which resolutely advocate and adhere to the great leader's revolutionary ideology and which were succeeded and developed according to the new demand of the advancing revolutionary practice.

The dear leader comrade pioneered a totally new path which succeeds and completes the chuche revolutionary cause. He always started from the demand of the revolutionary practice and generalized abundant experiences in a scientific way, thus advancing new ideologies and theories. With extraordinary ideological and theoretical activity elucidated wisely, he resolutely advocated, adhered to, intensified, and developed the great leader's revolutionary ideology and made it into a more mighty ideological and theoretical weapon which can foster the popular masses into being true chuche-type communist revolutionaries and reliable people in charge of the chuche cause.

Most of all, with his immortal energetic ideological and theoretical activity, the dear leader comrade formulated the great leader's revolutionary ideology into a chuche-type ideological and theoretical system.

The historical cause of scientifically formulating the great leader's revolutionary ideology, which occupies the highest and most brilliant position in human history, was magnificently fulfilled by the dear leader comrade.

To scientifically formulate the leader's revolutionary ideology is to reveal its uniqueness, greatness, and historical position. This fundamentally distinguishes the essence of the leader's revolutionary ideology and its system of organization from all preceding revolutionary ideologies. This is a great cause which can be achieved only by the extraordinary ideologist and theorist and leader of the revolution who has a complete understanding of human history, profound knowledge of nature and society, and abundant experience in the revolutionary practice.

The dear leader comrade, who launched into the glorious revolutionary road from early on, wholly experienced the great leader's revolutionary ideology through his immortal energetic speculation and disquisition during his school days. He also accumulated profound knowledge of all ideologies and overall knowledge of nature and society recorded in human history. Based on this, he wrote many immortal classic works that all the more developed and enriched the leader's revolutionary ideology.

The dear leader comrade energetically carried out revolutionary activity to enable the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader to succeed and be completed generation after generation. In the 1970's he had deep insight on the pressing demand of our revolution, which was enhanced to a new high level, and devoted his whole energy to scientifically formulating the leader's revolutionary ideology. At long last the leader's revolutionary ideology was formulated into a monolithic system of the chuche-type ideological and theoretical method, and the historical position occupying the highest and most brilliant position in developing human history was clearly revealed.

The great leader's revolutionary ideology was formulated scientifically by the dear leader comrade. Therefore, it was clearly proven that the only guiding ideology that will lead the historical cause of realizing the popular masses' sovereignty is the immortal chuche idea, and that the mighty ideological and spiritual way to foster the people to become enthusiastic communist revolutionaries and true masters of the revolution is only the chuche idea. This was truly a noteworthy historical event in our party's struggle to intensify and develop the chuche idea.

The dear leader comrade formulated the great leader's revolutionary ideology through the system of the chuche-type ideological and theoretical method. Since then he has continued to publish many historical works, thus endlessly enriching the treasure house of the chuche idea.

One publication was a historical work after 19 February 1974. At that time among the functionaries and social scientists in the theoretical field, there was a tendency to explain a series of fundamental issues about the chuche philosophy subjectively. The dear leader comrade, who understood this situation, published the classic work, "Questions Arising in the Understanding of the Chuche Philosophy" in April 1974. He straightened out at the appropriate time some issues in understanding the chuche philosophy that had been presented in a somewhat biased way. In the work, he clearly revealed in scientifically that the chuche philosophy and human philosophy are totally different in their fundamental principles and in fundamental issues. He also explained that the chuche philosophy was different fundamentally in the view of man. In the work, the dear leader comrade also scientifically explained that sovereignty, which is a fundamental characteristic of man, is not an instinct but a social characteristic formed and developed socially and historically.

Even at a time when some social sciences scholars were unable to correctly solve the question of relations between the chuche idea and revolutionary theories that embodied it and the revolutionary ideas of the working class, the dear leader, who is indeed a man of uncommon resourcefulness, provided scientific answers to that question, thereby contributing greatly to deepening and developing the chuche idea.

The dear leader's historic document published in October 1976 was indeed a document of great significance in that it has helped people to have the most correct understanding, not only about the uniqueness and greatness of the chuche idea, but also about the historic contribution made to the times and history in the past by the revolutionary ideas of the working class.

The ideological and theoretical accomplishment of the dear leader, who is deepening and evolving the great leader's revolutionary ideas, also shines in his immortal work "On the Chuche Idea" published on 31 March 1982. When this dissertation in which the chuche idea is fully generalized, systematized, and summed up was published, it was accepted with highest admiration and astonishment.

In addition to this, as an effort to enrich the trove of the chuche idea, the dear leader has published a countless number of classic works in succession, including "The Workers Party of Korea is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Inheriting the Traditions of the Down-With-Imperialism Union," "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," "Let Us March Forward Dynamically Along the Road of Socialism and Communism Under the Banner of Anti-Imperialist Struggle," "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea," and "On the Need to Firmly Establish Chuche- Oriented Outlook on the Revolution." Thus, he deepened and evolved the chuche idea and the chuche-oriented revolutionary theories based on the former, as well as the chuche-oriented leadership method, even further. Thus, he has fully demonstrated his outstanding talent as an ideological and theoretical genius.

Thanks to the dear leader's profound and energetic ideological and theoretical activities as such, the truthfulness and uniqueness of the chuche idea is being proved more deeply and richly with the passage of the time.

Once again, in May 1991, he gave comprehensive answers about the superior nature of the uniqueness and greatness of the chuche idea in which socialism of own style is founded in a speech delivered to the responsible functionaries of the party Central Committee. Thus, he endlessly encouraged our people in their struggle to march dynamically along the road of socialism under the banner of the chuche idea.

Recently, the dear leader once again provided a guiding principle, making it possible to propel the revolution and construction even more vigorously under the banner of the chuche idea, by recently publishing an outstanding idea capable of establishing a correct view and understanding about the chuche philosophy even more deeply.

Our people are now renewing their conviction in the final victory of the chuche idea more firmly in the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's outstanding ideological and theoretical activities and in his uncommon and tested leadership. Burning in their hearts is the single-minded determination to defend socialism and communism and build it to the end, upholding his leadership forever.

All the party members and working people should grasp the greatness of the party and leader more deeply, resolutely defend and safeguard the dear leader's immortal revolutionary feats, and glorify them even further, so that they can satisfactorily fulfill the sacred mission and duty that they bear before the times and revolution.

Article Stresses Loyalty, Duty to Party, Leader

SK1002143092 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0020 GMT 9 Feb 92

[NODONG SINMUN 9 February special article: "The Loyalty and Duty to the Party and the Leader Is the Fundamental Source of Unity in One Mind"]

[Text] The key to exalting the superiority of the socialist system and vigorously accelerating socialist construction is in strengthening the main force of the revolution and continuously enhancing its role.

To strengthen the main force of the revolution and the united body of the leader, the party, and the masses, all party members and working people should bear the loyalty and duty to the party and the leader deep in their hearts and unite firmly around the party and the leader. The endless loyalty and duty to the party and the leader are the source of the solidity of the unified mind for the party and the revolutionary ranks.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has noted: Loyalty and duty to the party and the leader are the fundamental sources of the solidity and might of the unity in mind of our party and the revolutionary ranks.

Unity in mind is the supreme form of unity. The most ideal form of unity for the revolutionaries is unity in mind. This literally means the complete unity and cohesion of ideology, volition, and action in which all the members are armed with one ideology and act as one person. This unity in mind is formed and solidified based on loyalty and duty to the party and the leader.

Loyalty and duty to the party and the leader are the noblest of ideological feelings to uphold the leader [suryong] as the great leader [yongdoja] of the revolution and as the benevolent father of the people. The leader plays a decisive role in pioneering the destiny of the people. Under the leadership of the leader, the revolution advances; in the bosom of the leader, the true life of the people flourishes. The revolutionaries' struggle and lives are unthinkable apart from the leader. With the leadership of the leader, the people can become proud and dignified, pioneering their destiny independently and creatively with an everlasting political life. Therefore, the people acquire the endless loyalty and duty with which they totally entrust the leader with their destiny and uphold the leader as the great leader and benevolent father.

Loyalty and duty enable the revolutionaries to firmly unite around the leader as one sociopolitical organism because they are the truest and cleanest ideological feelings in terms of their attitude and position, as well as their enthusiasm, in upholding the leader. Since the revolutionary ranks are the collective body where the revolutionaries assemble, when they all have loyalty and duty to the leader, unity can become the most solid and the mightiest, and nothing can destroy it.

Loyalty and duty to the leader are, above all, the ideological basis that makes it possible to thoroughly ensure the purity of unity. The fundamental feature of unity in mind rests in purity. When the party and the revolutionary ranks are firmly united around the leader with one ideology and volition, purity of unity can be thoroughly ensured. If the center of unity is insecure and there are many different ideologies in the party, we cannot achieve real unity even if the party forms one organization. The unity which is made not by the unitary nature of the center and the common feature of ideology but by the common feature of temporary interests and working relations is in fact like a house of cards.

The purity of the unity of the party and the revolutionary ranks is ensured by the firmness of its center and the consistency of ideology and volition, and this can only be realized by loyalty and duty to the leader. This is because loyalty and duty to the leader is the pure and clean ideological feeling with which one does not know anyone but the leader and upholds only the leader as the center of unity.

Unity and duty do not come from any temporary impulse or sense of duty. Those who are engaged in the revolution learn through actual experience the decisive role the leader plays in the revolution and construction, the greatness of the leader, and the wisdom of his leadership.

Loyalty and duty are the firm belief in the justness and victory of the revolutionary cause led by the leader. They are the firm resolve and volition to share life, death, and fate with the leader to the end and to struggle for it with complete devotion.

The loyal revolutionaries who have loyalty and duty to the leader as their faith ensure the firmness of the center of unity and its protection and adherence. Because they have the ardent desire to be loyal and dutiful to the leader to the end, the revolutionaries protect and defend the leader politically and ideologically, laying down their lives.

Because loyalty and duty are based on the revolutionary outlook on the leader in order to uphold the leader with faithful devotion, they let the revolutionaries realize the unity in mind around the leader and thoroughly adhere to its purity.

Unity in mind is the ideological and volitional unity which is formed with revolutionary ideology as its only ideological foundation. Loyalty and duty to the leader are intensively expressed by the attitude toward the leader's revolutionary ideology. Only those who have the leader's revolutionary ideology as their faith and who think and act according to the leader's ideology and volition can be said to have endless loyalty and fervent duty to the leader.

Loyalty and duty to the leader enable the revolutionaries to unite with the leader's ideology as the only basis of unity. The leader's ideology is the ideological basis of the party's unity and cohesion. When the revolutionaries struggle with the leader's ideology as their firm outlook on the world, the purity of unity in mind is ensured and adhered to.

Endless loyalty and duty to the leader is also the source of the solidity of the unity in mind of the party and the revolutionary ranks. The leader is the center of unity. The solidity of unity rests in how well the popular masses are united around the leader. The firmest unity between the leader and the fighters is formed based on the loyalty and duty to the leader. Loyalty and duty to the leader make the relations between the leader and the fighters blood ties that nothing can sever.

Unity in mind is the indestructible unity in which the leader and the fighters are firmly united in morality and fidelity. The relations between the leader and the fighters are not only the relations between one who leads and one who is led but also blood relations in which they give and receive life to and from each other and look after and entrust their fate to each other.

For the revolutionary fighters the leader is the great father who leads them, giving them a noble political life and enabling them to add luster to it. The revolutionaries do their best to be loyal and dutiful, aware that when they are firmly united around the leader, they can have everlasting political life. As children follow and respect their parents, it is the revolutionaries' proper duty to uphold and be loyal and dutiful to the leader forever who gives them political life as the benefactor of their political life and as their father.

Loyalty and duty to the leader are the truest and most ardent ideological feelings, as they are based on noble morality and fidelity. They reflect a clean mind which is demonstrated with self-awareness based on conscience and which repays the love and trust. Therefore, when the party and the revolutionary ranks are filled with loyalty and duty, the unity in mind around the leader becomes most solid and mighty.

A truthful man can neither deceive nor abandon his conscience. Those who are engaged in the revolution acquire a revolutionary conscience to live and work to meet the expectations of the party and the leader at any time and place. The leader's trust and love are the life-giving water that enables the revolutionary fighters to exert the indomitable revolutionary spirit of willingly giving their youth and life for the sake of the leader.

It is the revolutionary's noble fidelity to repay the party's and leader's love and benevolence earnestly and sincerely with a revolutionary conscience. The unity formed based on this fidelity can never falter but exerts indestructible might.

Loyalty and duty to the party and the leader are the firm guarantee to eternally adhere to and firmly solidify the unity in one mind of the party and the revolutionary ranks. To adhere to and continuously strengthen the party's unity and cohesion is an important problem connected with the fate of the party and the revolution.

Unity in mind centered on the leader must be firmly adhered to and strengthened with the passing of time and as the revolution intensifies.

As long as the imperialists strengthen their maneuvers and the class struggle is continued, the struggle to achieve cohesion and unity in the party and the revolutionary ranks must be continuously strengthened and developed. By doing so, the gains of the revolution can be firmly defended, and construction and revolution can be vigorously advanced with the chuche might of the revolution.

The loyalty and duty to the leader is an ideological and spiritual source for resolutely adhering to unity in mind and firmly consolidating it. Being fully loyal and dutiful to the party and the leader are a true outlook on life of the chuche-type revolutionary. This outlook on life values the fatherland, the people, society, and the group, and it is the greatest expression of enthusiastic patriotism and collectivism contributing to the nation's prosperity and happiness.

Revolutionaries always link their fate to the leader. On the road to being fully loyal and dutiful to the party and the leader, they try to find an eternal worthwhile life and happiness along with the social and political group.

Even if a person lives only one day, he must live an honorable and worthwhile life. Pride and reward in life does not by any means mean eating well, wearing nice clothes, and seeking pleasure for only oneself. It means that pride and reward in life lies in creation and struggle, fighting by devoting one's life to the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people.

When loyalty and duty to the party and the leader become an outlook on life, that life becomes firm and does not know unfaithfulness in any environment. Unity achieved through this kind of ideological sentiment cannot be smashed in any kind of wind and as time passes.

Loyal revolutionaries who regard complete loyalty and duty to the party and the leader as a revolutionary outlook on life, first think about the leader, who is the center of unity and center of leadership, whether they are sleeping or awake or happy or sad, and they firmly unite around the party and the leader. Since the revolutionaries carry on every minute of life by being loyal and dutiful to the party and the leader, they know only the leader and unite and develop comraderie with each other on the road taught by the leader.

Our revolutionary practice clearly shows that loyalty and duty to the leader are a fundamental source of the solidity of the unity in mind of the party and the revolutionary ranks.

Unity achieved during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a model of the unity in mind. This was a resolute faith which showed that victory can be achieved in the revolution only when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is highly upheld as the leader of the revolution and fight and only by firmly uniting around him. This was also unity in mind of ideological will and moral obligation based on the lofty communist duty and warm comraderie to carry out the duty as a revolutionary warrior in whatever difficulty.

Since its fundamental basis is loyalty and duty, it was possible for purity and solidity in unity, achieved during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period, to become an invincible unity which is at the most lofty height.

Since all the people are united based on loyalty and duty, the leader, the party, and the masses are formed of one social and political organic body in our country today; the whole party is firmly united in one mind around the great leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; and the whole society is formed as a great revolutionary home which helps and leads in a comradely way. Our greatest pride is that we have this kind of great unity in one mind.

We must keep this in mind and fight for the loyalty and duty to the party and the leader so that man's unity in mind can be further consolidated and firmly adhered to.

Party Secretary's Article Lauds Socialist Leaders

SK1002112292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 10 Feb 92

["Our Party Is Invincible Revolutionary Party With Bright Future"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today devotes one whole page to an article headlined "Our Party Is Invincible Revolutionary Party With Bright Future" contributed by Comrade Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Noting that in our country the banner of socialism is flying high and the revolution and construction are triumphantly advancing in the vortex of history entirely because our leader is great and our party is strong, the signed article says:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught:

"Looking into the future of its development and the revolution our party laid down the strategic policy for transforming the whole society in line with the chuche idea and, as its precondition, strove to accelerate the modeling of the whole party on the chuche idea."

With the slogan of the modeling of the whole party on the chuche idea set forth, the general goal of building our party and the scientific way of attaining it were indicated and the bright way of building the party with continuity was opened.

The modeling of the whole party on the chuche idea is, in essence, a noble work to strengthen and develop our party into the party of its founder and leader.

The sagacity of the leadership of our party over the work to model the whole party on the chuche idea is, firstly, that it put forward it as the basic line of the party building to establish monolithic ideological system and has all along struggled for it. Of importance here is to arm the whole party with the idea of the leader.

With a view to establishing the monolithic ideological system of the party, our party saw to it that the monolithic guidance of the leader has been established within the whole party, so that a strong discipline whereby the whole party acts as one has been established, important questions of principle arising in the party work and activities are reported to and treated by the party Central Committee and all the party members strictly observe the order and rules established within the party, the article stresses, and continues:

The sagacity of the leadership of our party over the work to model the whole party on the chuche idea is, secondly, that it has further strengthened the work to consolidate still further its organisational and ideological foundation. What is most important here is to adopt the system of leadership and train cadres and other party members to be revolutionaries of chuche type who are loyal to the party and the leader and prepared ideologically so as to thoroughly realise the guidance of the party and the leader.

Notably, the publication of "Let Us Strengthen the Party Cells", a work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is of weighty importance in cementing the organisational and ideological foundation of the party.

Our party's wise leadership for modeling the whole party on the chuche idea finds expression also in that it has thoroughly established strong organization and discipline in which the whole party moves as one under the monolithic leadership of the party centre, the article notes, and stresses:

For its strong, indestructible organization and discipline, our party has become a more powerful and ever-victorious, invincible party.

Nearly 20 years have passed since our party started the cause of party building under the slogan of modelling the whole party on the chuche idea. This period is shining as the most glorious annals in the long and proud history of struggle of our party which has historical roots in the "Down-With-Imperialism Union".

In the course of its development under the banner of the modeling of the whole party on the chuche idea, our party has strengthened and developed into an iron-like party with a singlehearted unity based on the monolithic ideology and with strong organization and discipline, into an invincible party which has struck its roots deep among the popular masses and formed an integral whole with the masses and into a party with a bright prospect which is successfully carrying forward the revolutionary cause of chuche.

This is the materialization of the desire of the Korean communists who have fought a protracted and arduous struggle and also greatest success achieved in the building of our party and in the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Noting that our party has constantly strengthened and developed into an invincible party which is steadfastly defending its revolutionary character as a party of chuche type, the article says:

With party building and party activities guided by the chuche idea, our party is firmly defending its revolutionary character in whatever circumstances. It is also displaying its might as an invincible party which has fully ensured its class nature and achieved a singlehearted unity behind the illustrious leader.

The unity of our party has an invincible might for the steadiness of its centre and the infinite loyalty and filial piety of all the party members to the leader of the revolution. This cannot be destroyed with anything.

Pointing out that our party has become a powerful party with blood ties with the masses of the people, the article says the slogan "We serve the people!" set forth by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il represents the noble intention of our party to embody the party's leadership through a proper combination of the leadership with the revolutionary mass line.

The slogan "When the party is determined, we can do anything!" reflects the boundless loyalty of our people to the party, the article notes, and adds:

Our party has been able to steadily strengthen and develop into a chuche-type revolutionary party with a bright prospect entirely because it has the illustrious leader at the head.

Collectivism Called Noble Trait of Revolutionaries

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[NODONG SINMUN 6 February special article: "Collectivism Is a Noble Trait of Chuche-Type Revolutionaries"]

[Text] It is important in firmly preparing all members of society to be genuine chuche-type communist revolutionaries to arm themselves with the collectivist spirit.

Collectivism is the original demand of people—the social existence—and is an important trait of chuche-type revolutionaries who fight for the party, the revolution, the nation, and the people by dedicating everything.

Dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: Collectivism is the original demand of people, the social existence. People can independently and creatively pioneer their destinies only among the social group, and can enjoy a worthwhile life while glorifying the social and political life.

Collectivism is the original demand of people who are the social existence. People are the social existence who live and carry out activities by forming social relations. Apart from society and group, people cannot exist nor can they develop. People can excellently pioneer their destinies only among the social group. Therefore, they regard collectivism as the original demand.

Independence, creativity and consciousness of people can be highly displayed only based on collectivism. Collectivism corresponding to the original demand of the people as social existence can be turned into their class ideology only after the working class emerged in the stage of history. Collectivism became the ruling ideology in the socialist society.

Collectivism is one of the original characteristics of the working class and is a principle of activities for the chuche-type communist revolutionaries who are the independent people.

The working class is an independent class which struggles to emancipate itself from various subordinations by its own strength and to become the master of its destiny. It is a most advanced and revolutionary class with strong organizational power, unity, and revolutionary spirit.

Collectivism enables the working popular masses including the working class to excellently realize their desire and demand for independence. Thus, this is the revolutionary spirit which the chuche-type revolutionaries should have.

Collectivism basically runs counter to individualism. Collectivism enables people to struggle for the party and for the revolution by dedicating everything. Individualism makes people only pursue idleness and individual enjoyment, however.

If people indulge in individualism—the idea of exploiting class—they will be reduced to worldly-minded persons [sokmul] who seek merely their own comfort, paying no attention to society and groups.

When the people take collectivism as the principle of their activities, they can rise in the struggle to realize the independence of the popular masses by dedicating their lives as genuine revolutionaries. Thus, they can glorify their lofty political lives.

Collectivism is, above all, an ideological and spiritual source enabling people to enjoy a most valuable and rewarding life as revolutionaries. For revolutionaries, a worthwhile life is the life dedicated to society and group. The communist revolutionaries are conscious fighters who rose in the struggle to realize the independence of the popular masses.

Those who struggle for the happiness of the people by dedicating everything, not for official rank and individual merit and fame, are the chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

The people who are not determined to dedicate themselves to the party, the revolution, society ,and groups cannot rise in the revolution nor can they advance courageously on the road of struggle. This is why the revolutionaries cherish collectivism as a solid creed in their struggle and life.

The basic demand of collectivism is to comply the interest of group with that of individuals by giving priority to the interest of group and to achieve the interest of individuals in the midst of the interest of the group.

People, when they have a collectivist spirit, come to deeply realize that their destiny is closely linked with the destiny of the revolution. In the revolution, an individual's destiny and a group's destiny are closely linked together, and a group's interests and an individual's interests are thoroughly coherent. An individual is a member of a group. Individuals can become the masters of the revolution and perform the duty as revolutionaries only when they devote themselves to the development and interests of groups.

Those who carry out the revolution can lead a rewarding and valuable life and most outstandingly glorify their individual destiny only by reconciling their individual destinies with the group's destiny and by devotedly struggling for the interest of the group. For those who carry out the revolution, when they lead a life which makes more contributions to the fatherland, the people, and the popular masses' revolutionary cause, such a life as theirs becomes so valuable a life. If one dies after seeking only one's own individual interests, not for the interests of society and the group, one's life is worthless and there will be nothing to bequeath.

This is why revolutionaries find the genuine value of their lives in treasuring the interests of the fatherland and the people and the interests of society and groups and in stuggling for them, devoting their all. In fact, neither the noble spirit of self-sacrifice nor heroic conducts can be expected from those who have an individualist view of life, not a collective view of life. Only those who believe that contributing to society and groups—which are incomparably more precious than individuals—is a most valuable and rewarding life can struggle for the revolution, devoting their youth and glorify their dignity and honor as revolutionaries.

The whole life of an individual is limited, but society and groups exist and develop forever. Therefore, one's life which contributes to society and groups is the life which is not only for one's own individual interests and one's own generation, but also creates the eternal future of society and groups. Such a life is precisely the life which accords with the inherent nature of human being's independence and makes it possible to perform one's duty as a member of society and the group.

That fallen anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters still live eternally in our people's hearts is because they fought for national liberation and for a happy future of the people, devoting their all, while surmounting all sorts of trials and difficulties. The life which has devoted to the fatherland, the revolution, society, and the group is eternal.

Thus, collectivism not only leads people to struggle for the revolution, devoting their all, but also encourages them to lead a most valuable life. Collectivism is also a mighty strength which makes it possible for revolutionaries of chuche type to firmly rally around the party and the leader and to vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction. Highly enhancing collectivism is not only the requirement for revolutionaries to lead a valuable and rewarding life, but is also the basic condition which makes it possible to strengthen by every means the might of the revolutionary ranks.

The strength of the popular masses, the main force of social movements, depends on how to enhance collectivism. The popular masses, if broken up, cannot display their strength as the main force of the revolution. Men can successfully reform society, remake nature, and smoothly realize independence only when they are firmly rallied in a group. The powerful and mighty main force of social movements is precisely the popular masses firmly rallied and united on the basis of collectivism. Collectivism reaches the loftiest plane in the social and political organism which forms the unity of the leader, the party, and the masses.

In the social and political organism collectivism is highly enhanced on the basis of singlehearted unity on which the party and the masses are firmly united in terms of ideological will and moral obligation with the leader as the center. Collectivism is the ideological foundation which makes it possible to achieve unity and to strengthen its might by all means. For revolutionaries to carry out the revolution, they should be united, and this unity should become a social and political organism formed with the leader as the center. The group and the individual share the same destiny. Therefore, the priciple of revolutionary obligation and comradely love perform an important function in the social and political organism. The revolutionary obligation and comradely love firmly rally individual persons into one social and political organism. These revolutionary obligations and comradely love are based on a collectivist view of life which treasures the life of social and political groups more than the life of individuals.

The collectivist principle of "one for all, all for one" makes it possible to firmly deepen the unity and cohesion of the leader, the party, and the masses by greatly enhancing the revolutionary obligation and comradely love. Only when revolutionaries rest on collectivism can they exalt their revolutionary obligation and comradely love in a lofty plane, achieve the unity around the party and the leader, and, based on this, vigorously carry out the revolution and construction.

In particular, collectivism makes it possible for chuche type revolutionaries to fight staunchly, cherishing loyalty to the leader deep in their hearts. Being loyal and dutiful to the party and the leader are the loftiest communist traits that those who are carrying out the revolution should have without fail. One's loyalty and filial devotion to the leader can be highly displayed when one arms oneself with the spirit of collectivism.

The loftiest expression of collectivism is boundless loyalty to the leader, because the working class's leader personifies the aspirations and demands of the party, the working class, and the people and because the historic cause of the working class can be realized only by the leader's leadership. The party and leader represent the demands of society and groups. The leader is the center of the life of the social and political group. The leader becomes the highest brain of the social and political organism because the leader is the center which unifiedly commands the activity of this organism.

The leader is not only the center, which analyzes and sums up the popular masses' independent demands and interests and integrates them so that they become one, but is also the unified center which leads the popular masses' creative activity to realize these demands and interests. The party is the pivot [chungchu] linking the popular masses into one social and political organism with the leader as the center. Individuals are linked with the leader, who is the center of the social and political organism, organizationally and ideologically through their party organizations. Thus, they glorify their political life.

Because the leader as the center of group and the party as the pivot of the group represent the group, collectivism is expressed in loyalty to the party and the leader. Therefore, those who want to devote themselves to the fatherland, the revolution, society, and the group are to regard loyalty to the party and the leader as their life. The spirit of collectivism is a revolutionary spirit which makes it possible for chuche type revolutionaries to struggle for the fatherland, the revolution, the party, and the people, devoting their all, while regarding loyalty to the party and the leader as their lives.

That anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters fought indomitably for a long time, living on grass, roots, and bark because they had the lofty revolutionary spirit of trying to devote their all to the fatherland and the people. Unheralded heroes today are performing their responsibility and role as the masters of the revolution and construction even if no one sees them precisely because they have the spirit of collectivism.

History and reality clearly show that when one firmly arms oneself with the spirit of collectivism one can have the lofty ideological and mental traits of a chuche type communist revolutionary and can lead a most valuable life.

Seminar Notes Anniversary of Kim Il-song Work

SK1002153292 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1514 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)—A national meeting was held here today on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the publication of the classical work of the great leader President Kim Il-song "On the Main Tasks of the Union of Agricultural Working People [UAWP]" (February 16, 1972).

Present at the meeting were Kim Chung-nin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, officials concerned, UAWP officials and agricultural working people in the city.

The work expounds the questions facing the UAWP, a political mass organization, in intensifying the ideological revolution in the rural areas to equip the farmers with the communist idea and vigorously carrying out the technical and cultural revolutions in the rural areas and clearly indicates tasks of the UAWP for socialist rural construction and ways of fulfilling them.

In the work President Kim Il-song defines it as the main tasks and program of the UAWP to thoroughly implement "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country".

Pak Su-tong, chairman of the UAWP Central Committee, delivered a report at the meeting.

He said that since Comrade Kim Il-song published the work, the UAWP organizations have been able to push ahead with socialist and communist rural construction, upholding the line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

With the the revolutions powerfully promoted in the countryside, the difficult and complicated tasks for fully carrying into practice the rural theses by transforming nature, society and people as demanded by the chuche idea are being fulfilled with success, he said.

Noting that today our people are facing the honorable task to further enhance the role of the Union of Agricultural Working People in keeping with the developing reality in which socialist construction is assuming greater depth and successfully implement the rural theses and thereby achieve the complete victory of socialism and accelerate the reunification of the country, the reporter stressed the need to invigorate the three revolutions.

Meanwhile, a seminar was held on this occasion.

Labor Heroes' Accomplishments Lauded

SK1002152392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)—The number of the heroes of the era, the performers of feats, continues growing among our people under the slogan of the Workers' Party of Korea "Let us all live and struggle like heroes!"

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in his historical work "Let Us All Live and Struggle Like Heroes" (May 1988) said that to live like a hero and to become a hero is the worthiest and most fruitful life and the highest honour for an independent man and powerfully aroused our people to a heroic struggle.

275 heroes of the republic and labour heroes have emerged from among our people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il in less than four years since the publication of the work. Among them are builders who made great contributions to completing ahead of schedule the first-stage construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex and the construction of the May 18 large-scale stamp-forging factory and the construction of other objects, ore and coal miners of the Komdok and Musan mining complexes and the Sinchang coal mine, smelters of the Kim Chaek and Hwanghae iron and steel complexes, a weaver of the Kaesong textile mill, a rafter of the Amnokgang rafting station and farmers of the Unha and Oguk cooperative farms who set examples in fulfilling the the national economic plan. Among them are soldiers of the People's Army who performed heroic feats in socialist economic construction and scientists, technicians, teachers, doctors, writers and other working intellectuals who contributed to the development of science, education and literature and art of the country. There are among the heroes young people of the new generation in their twenties and thirties who unhesitatingly devoted their youth and lives to society, collective and comrades.

Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated a campaign to follow the examples of the unassuming heroes in the late 1970s and made sure that a steadfast continuity was given to the devotedness of the heroes.

Heroism of the Korean people that traces its origin to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle has been brilliantly carried forward and developed through a grim period of revolution and is being brought into full play in the present time when great socialist construction is progressing dynamically.

Our people fully displayed unexcelled devotion and mass heroism in the two rounds of 200-day campaigns held before and after the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1988 and 1989.

In this period our people completed the construction of more than 630 objects including the construction of the Taechon power station Nos. 1 and 2, the Sunchon thermal power plant, the steel works No.8, the sodium carbonate factory of the Namhung youth chemical complex and the building of the Hyesan-Manpo youth railway and erected many grand monumental edifices and increased the production in all units.

More than 150 heroes emerged in these proud feats.

Today the Korean people are vigorously marching forward to accelerate the complete victory of socialism, not slackening the high revolutionary spirit in all domains of socialist construction.

Progress in Metal Industry Production Reported

SK0602153992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 6 Feb 92

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)—Progress has been made in the metal industry of the DPRK. The metal industry which started nearly from scratch after the ceasefire has a solid foundation of production today. It turns out in large quantities special and ordinary steel, standardized steel and second-processed goods of metal and exports many kinds of metal products.

The great leader President Kim Il-song laid down long ago the policy of building an independent and modern metal industry and has wisely guided the work to put it into effect.

He guided the iron and steel works and smelteries in Kimchaek, Chongjin, Songnim, Munchon, etc. and indicated the path of the metal industry in each period and stage of the revolutionary development.

In a short period after the ceasefire, Korea rehabilitated and readjusted the metal factories which had been leveled with the ground in the three years of war started by the U.S. imperialists (June 1950-July 1953) and began producing irons and steels by its own efforts.

The production basis of the metal industry was consolidated and the modernisation of the production processes promoted after socialist industrialisation was carried out in the 1957-1970 veriod.

The production capacities of the existing iron and steel works including the Kimchaek Iron and Steel Complex, the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and the Chollima Steel Complex have been reinforced with new production processes such as large blast furnaces, continuous sintering furnaces and rolling stations. Modernisation of production processes by means of industrial television and remote control has made a big progress.

Steel Works No. 8, the Pyongbuk Smeltery, the September 21 Smeltery, the Hyesan Steel Factory, the Kangso Rolled Steel Factory and other new steel works, smelteries and factories have been built.

With the steel rolling and second metal processing bases consolidated, steel sheet, rolled steel and second-processed metal goods of different sizes and qualities are produced in large quantities. They include stainless steel, special steel, steel sheet and wire rope.

The production of steel is on a yearly increase. In 1987 it was 1,366 times the 1946 figure. The annual output of steel in 1990 was seven million tons.

The smelteries in Munchon, Haeju, Nampo and other parts of the country have been equipped with modern production processes to radically increase the production of copper, nickel, lead, zinc and other nonferrous metals.

The metallurgical industry set itself the goal of producing ten million tons of steel and 1.7 million tons of nonferrous metals a year in the current seven-year plan period.

International Chuche Meeting in New Delhi Ends

SK1102053192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 11 Feb 92

[All non-Korean names as received]

[Text] New Delhi February 9 (KCNA)—The international seminar on the chuche idea for the independence and peace in the world which opened here on February 8 on the threshold of the 50th birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il closed today, successfully concluding its work.

Speeches were made by 28 political, social and academic figures and delegates of chuche idea study organizations including Shyam Joshy, editor of the Nepalese paper MULDARA; Vishwanath, secretary general of the chuche idea study society of India; Dr. Rajitha Senaratne, general secretary of the people's liberal front of Sri Lanka and chairman of the Sri Lankan society for the study of the chuche idea; Shuhachi Inoue, director general of the international institute of the chuche idea; and Toshio Higashitani, president of the Japan national liaison council of societies for the study of the works of President Kim Il-song.

A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the seminar.

A letter to Indian President R. Venkataraman was also adopted.

Govind Narain Srivastava, secretary general of the Asian regional institute of the chuche idea, made a closing address.

He expressed the firm conviction that the seminar would mark a good occasion that goes a long way toward developing in depth the work of disseminating and propagating the chuche idea among broad sections of the people and awakening them and advancing the struggle for independence and peace.

He, on behalf of all the participants in the seminar, extended warm congratulations once again to the great leader President Kim Il-song on his 80th birthday and to the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il on his 50th birthday and sincerely wished they would enjoy good health and long life and thus make greater contributions to the accomplishment of the people's cause of independence.

KCNA Reviews 11 Feb Pyongyang Press

SK1102063492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Given in the press are a letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song from the participants of the international seminar on the chuche idea for independence and peace in the world held in New Delhi, an account of a grand opening ceremony of the seminar and a report made at the seminar.

NODONG SINMUN reports that Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received reply messages from foreign party and state leaders.

President Kim Il-song received a letter from the participants of a meeting for renaming the Palestine-Korea Friendship Association the Palestine-Korea Friendship and Solidarity Committee, says the daily.

The daily carries an account of a national meeting held in Pyongyang to mark the 20th anniversary of the publication of "On the Main Tasks of the Union of Agricultural Working People", a classical work of President Kim Il-song.

The press informs the readers of the arrival in Guinea of a special envoy of President Kim Il-song.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of

China on the threshold of his 50th birthday and celebration meetings were held in various countries on the occasion of this holiday of February, reports the press.

The brief history of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Chong-il was reported in various countries, according to the press.

NODONG SINMUN runs an article on the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il who administers politics for the people.

Carried in the press is news that the national table tennis championships for Chongilbong cup was held in Tanzania.

Heads of delegations of the societies for the study of Kimilsungism in Japan stressed that the chuche idea is a guideline indicating the road to socialism, says NODONG SINMUN.

The daily reports that the DPRK ambassador presented credentials to the King of Sweden.

Seen in the press are an indictment issued by the consultative council of former South Korean politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification exposing the criminal moves of the "Democratic Liberal Party" in South Korea to extend the "Sixth Republic" and stay in power and the first installment of an article disclosing the anti-national crimes of the "Sixth Republic regime".

South Korean news of the press includes a report that anti-"government" literature was sent by mail to police stations and others.

Appearing in the press are a telephone message sent by the chief liaison official of the North side's delegation to his South Korean counterpart in connection with preparations for the 6th inter-Korean high-level talks and an account of the North-South working-level contact held to discuss the visit of a delegation of the Korean Christian Federation to Seoul to participate in the 41st meeting of the South Korean Council of Christian Churches.

The press rounds up foreign public voices supporting the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula.

It is reported in the press that the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution denounced the interventionist moves of the United States and the Kenyan president called for strengthening unity among African countries.

The press observes the 13th anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

NODONG SINMUN reports that the 5th Havana international book fair was open. The daily introduces the socialist construction in Cuba.

A Pakistani paper exposed Japan's attempt to develop nuclear weapons, says the daily.

An article of the daily denounces the U.S. imperialists' "Pacific state" theory as a doctrine for exploitation and plunder, domination and subjugation, aggression and war.

South Korea

U.S. Pressure To Liberalize Markets Examined

SK1102131092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0940 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 11 (YONHAP)—The government Tuesday held its first meeting to discuss how to deal with U.S. pressure to open and liberalize Korean financial markets extensively and totally.

A special team headed by Second Assistant Finance Minister Yi Hwan-kyun and composed of responsible officials from concerned ministries sponsored the meeting.

Olin Wethington, assistant U.S. treasury secretary for international affairs, recently suggested the fourth Korea-U.S. financial policy talks be in Washington, D.C., around March 10.

Wethington said in his letter that he hoped to talk over the timetable for the opening and liberalization of Korean financial markets during the Washington talks, Yi said.

Yi noted that America wants to include such issues as deregulation of interest rates, liberalizations of foreign exchange and securities industries, openings of the call and bond markets and clarification of banking supervisory regulations in the agenda items.

"Even if a separate and single item is resolved, U.S. pressure for the Korean financial market to open will continue until Korea opens its financial market fully and abolishes all regulatory measures," Yi said.

A Finance Ministry source said the government was rather regarding the U.S. pressure as a stimulus to development of Korean financial industries and it would draw up plans that can comply with the U.S. demands within the capacity of the national economy.

Firm To Offer Communications to Koreans in U.S.

SK0902025992 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Feb 92 p 3

[Text] Dacom Corporation will offer various information services to Koreans residing in the United States beginning in March.

According to the Dacom's New Year report to the Communications Ministry, data bank and PC communication services will be provided by Dacom's subsidiary to be established in New Jersey this month.

Korean residents in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago will be able to get access to Chollian II, Dacom's data bank service, and Dacom PC-Serve, a PC communication service which has a variety of applications including home-shopping.

Dacom will also offer to Korean residents Dacom-Mail 400, an electronic mail service which allows diversified communications between telex, facsimile and personal computers.

The company plans to attract about 500 subscribers in the United States this year and to increase the number of subscribers to 10,000 by 1996.

Meanwhile, Dacom will secure about 3,000 telephone lines from international submarine fiber optic cable systems and communications satellites to upgrade its international communications activities.

Dacom is also seeking to start mobile telecommunications services to improve its competitive edge in the country's communications market.

The liberalization of the nation's value-added and information service market to foreign competitors will also provide Dacom with the chance to go abroad, it said.

Dacom will also improve domestic communications services by adding various functions including language translation services to the Dacom PC-Serve.

The company will invest a total of 8.7 billion won, 3.7 percent of its projected turnover of 237.6 billion won, in research and development.

Dacom's R&D will be focused on the development of wide-band transmission and exchange technologies and mobile telecommunications technologies.

Chong Won-sik To Meet Kim Il-song in Pyongyang

SK1102123892 Seoul YONHAP in English 1225 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 11 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea have agreed in principle that Prime Minister Chong Won-sik of South Korea will meet with North Korean President Kim Il-song during the sixth inter-Korean high-level talks in Pyongyang, informed official sources said Tuesday.

Kim Yong-hwan, chief liaison official for the Southern delegation to the inter-Korean high-level talks, met Tuesday with his Northern counterpart, Choe Pyong-chun, at the truce village of Panmunjom to discuss timetables for the forthcoming Pyongyang talks slated for Feb. 18-21.

In the meeting, the two sides agreed to exchange texts of the inter-Korean reconciliation agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula for their immediate effectuation in the second-day session of the Pyongyang talks.

It was also agreed in principle that the agreement on the formation and operation of the political, military and exchange-cooperation subcommittees should be put into effect during the sixth prime ministers' talks.

Both sides reached an agreement that the Southern Prime Minister Chong Won-sik will meet with North Korean President Kim Il-song, it was said. They decided to discuss detailed schedule of the meeting during the Pyongyang talks, official sources said.

South and North Korean liaison officials are to meet again at Panmunjom Thursday to exchange a list of Southern visitors and the North's written guarantees for the safety of the Southern delegates.

Private Investment in North To Require Approval

SK0802043792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0053 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korea would not approve private investment in North Korea if it was not consulted in advance by the government, an official said Saturday.

The government's intention was to prevent reckless investment as a result of brisk inter-Korean exchanges, he said.

"Since inter-Korean economic cooperation projects must always be undertaken through consultation between the governments of South and North Korea, we intend to deny, in principle, those private investments in the North on which the government was not consulted in advance," he said.

As in a recent visit to Pyongyang by Daewoo Group Chairman Kim U-chung, North Korea tended to promote economic cooperation with individual South Korean businessmen over the head of government, he said.

As it will be at least two months before a South-North Korean joint committee on economic exchanges and cooperation is set up under the basic inter-Korean agreement signed late last year, the government is reviewing creation of a panel to study plans for private investment in North Korea pending its creation, he said.

Under the circumstances, it it unclear if the Daewoo group will be able to send an investment feasibility study team to the North in mid-February as agreed by Kim while there.

Government To Regulate Payment to DPRK Employees

SK1102021792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 11 (YONHAP)—The government is drawing up guidelines to keep South Korean companies seeking joint ventures with North Korean firms from overheated competition or overpaying their North Korean employees.

The wage ceiling is expected to be set between 50 U.S. dollars and 70 dollars a month for North Koreans, compared with 30 dollars to 50 dollars for employees from China or Southeast Asia in tie-ups with Korean firms. Special consideration was given to the North Koreans for "fraternal" reasons, according to government officials.

North Korea is reportedly demanding wages of over 100 dollars a month.

New Honorifics Reflect Kim Chong-il's Status

SK1102024492 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Feb 92 p 2

[Text] With the beginning of this year, North Korean children began calling Kim Il-song "grandfather" and Kim Chong-il "father" at official events and functions, thus showing the impending power heritage from father Kim to his son.

This was confirmed by North Korea's central television network, which broadcast scenes of a new year event showing Kim Il-song's visit to the Mansudae Palace of Students and Youth in early January.

At that new year event, North Korean children sang a song saying, "Whether he is far away or nearby, all of us uphold him. Oh, we uphold the marshal [*wonsu*] as our grandfather and the master leader [*chidoja sonsaengnim*] as our father. Thus, we all are one family." It was first time that they called Kim Il-song, who was called "father " [*oboi*] in the past, "grandfather," and called Kim Chong-il "father," [*aboji*] thus upgrading their titles.

China Leads in Investments by Socialist Countries

SK1102011392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0030 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 11 (YONHAP)—Investment in South Korea by the former Soviet Union, China and East European countries amounted to 6.63 million U.S. dollars in 16 cases as of January, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday.

The figures compare with 4.29 million dollars in only three cases in 1989, when Korea formed active trade ties with these countries. They increased to 1.59 million dollars in eight cases in 1991, the Ministry said.

In January, the Ministry approved plans by a Chinese interest to open a Chinese restaurant at the cost of 686,000 dollars and a joint trade company between Soviet and Korean concerns.

The Ministry said China led a list of countries investing in Korea with 5.54 million dollars in seven cases, followed by the former Soviet Union, 1.47 million dollars in eight cases, and Czechoslovakia, which is the only East European country that invested in Korea, with 100,000 dollars in one case.

By types of business, trading top the list with 12 cases. It was followed by maritime shipping, two cases, and an electronic manufacturing company and a restaurant, one each, the Ministry said.

It said 14 out of the total investments by these countries took the form of joint ventures with Korean companies and only two had 100-percent investment.

EC Reportedly Restores Preference Status

SK1102005692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0035 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Brussels, Feb. 10 (OANA-YONHAP)—The European Community restored South Korea's Generalized System of Preference (GSP) status retroactive to Jan. 1 at the Economic and Finance Council meeting Monday.

The regained status is for this year only, however, since the Uruguay Round negotiations are not yet finished.

The commission restored GSP status to Korea, Albania and the Baltic states of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia at the meeting.

Korea's GSP favors were taken back in 1988 in a dispute over intellectual property rights with the EC, which demanded the same treatment as the United States. The two sides signed an agreement in September last year upgrading EC intellectual property protection.

GSP status commonly lasts five to 10 years, but the EC has been renewing it for only a year since 1990 to prepare for the Uruguay Round's conclusion.

The European Parliament recently insisted that Korea was no longer a developing country and suggested that GSP for Seoul be withdrawn completely from 1993. The EC commission rejected the idea, saying the decision should be made on yearly basis.

Seoul Calls for Shared Aid for Developing Nations

SK1002124392 Seoul YONHAP in English 1208 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Embargoed by YONHAP until 2100 GMT 10 February]

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, Feb. 10 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok called Monday on all developed countries to share responsibility in aiding developing nations.

Korea was prepared to do its part by sharing the experience and expertise accumulated in its economic development, Yi told the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

"(We) have to admit that the role of UNCTAD since the 1980's has been somewhat inadequate in the new international economic environment. The new challenges in the post-cold war era urge UNCTAD to adopt a new approach," Yi told the more than 3,000 delegates from 171 member nations.

Enhancing financial flows, encouraging direct foreign investment and taking measures to relieve the heavy debt burdens of developing countries were the major responsibilities facing the developed nations to rectify economic imbalance, he said.

"The international community should mobilize their political will for successfully bringing forth a balanced and equitable outcome to the Uruguay Round negotiations," he said.

Yi also covered the environment.

"My delegation wishes to underline that environmentally sound technologies should be provided to developing countries on concessional terms," he said.

"It is also worth noting that various regulatory measures, contrived for environmental protection, should not become another form of non-tariff barrier impeding exports from developing countries, nor the means to check the development needs of developing countries," he told the UNCTAD delegates.

"The Republic of Korea is prepared to take on the responsibility with other countries commensurate with its national capacity. In particular, with a view to sharing experiences and expertise accumulated in the process of economic development..." Yi said.

Foreigners in Seoul Polled on Northern Policy

SK1102075692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0610 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 11 (YONHAP)—More than half of the foreign businessmen and diplomats living here believe that Korea is pursuing its so-called northern policy too hastily.

Regarding Korea's efforts to open its market to imports, 54.4 percent of 114 foreign residents questioned in a poll said the nation was not fulfilling its international obligation and 36 percent responded that they were satisfied with the market liberalization plans.

These are among the findings reported by the Ministry of Trade and Industry following a survey of 114 foreign businessmen and diplomats conducted by the Korea Foreign Trade Association and Sungkyungkwan University for the Ministry.

The results are contained in a report on foreign views of South Korea's trade policy, which says 59 or 51.7 percent of the pollees said the country is carrying out its northern policy too fast in view of the fragile political and economic conditions of the region.

The government's so-called nordpolitik is designed to improve relations with the former Soviet Union, East European countries, China and North Korea.

Some 65.6 percent of the Japanese businessmen and diplomats said they believed the country's northern policy was being carried out in too much of a hurry, and 48.6 percent of the Europeans had a similar opinion, the report said.

As for market opening, 48.3 percent of those polled said the country's efforts were unsatisfactory. About 45.2 percent said they were unsatisfactory but acceptable.

What is noteworthy, the report said, is that 54 percent of the Americans responded that Korean efforts to open its market were unsatisfactory but acceptable, whereas the Europeans (54 percent) and Japanese (55 percent) said they were dissatisfied.

The reason more Europeans and Japanese showed dissatisfaction was probably because Korea's market opening is being done mainly in negotiations with the United States, the ministry said.

With regard to Korea's frugality campaign, 50 percent of the pollees said it should be stopped because it was aimed at restricting imports.

On opening the market to foreign rice and other farm products, 66.7 percent replied that the market should be liberalized in accordance with the results of the Uruguay round.

Asked about Korea's mounting trade deficit, 61.4 percent said: "It will gradually decrease, although it will take a considerable time before it begins to register in the black."

On the future of the Korean economy, 49.1 percent said the country will be able to overcome the current crisis and join the ranks of advanced nations in the near future, but 43.9 percent replied that the current crisis is of a structural nature and therefore Korea will be unable to become an advanced country.

No Tae-u Urges Fair Elections at DLP Ceremony

SK0802061092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u said Saturday that the government will do all it can to make the March general elections the fairest in history.

In an address at a ceremony marking the second anniversary of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], which he heads, No warned that anyone who broke the law in his election campaign would face rigid legal sanctions regardless of his partisan affiliation.

The ceremony was held at the party's central training institute here and attended by hundreds of DLP lawmakers and party officials.

"We should now do away with the ill practices of the past in which elections tended to be overheated, corrupt and plutocratic to the detriment of the economy and social stability," No said, adding that fair elections were the wish of the people.

The DLP should be able to lead the age of unification that was unfolded by successful implementation of the government's northern policy, he said.

"To this end, our party should earn wholehearted support of the people and secure enough floor seats to ensure political stability," he said.

In his speech, DLP Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam said the party would take the lead in ensuring a fair election atmosphere to restore public trust in politics.

At the end of the ceremony, the DLP's candidates for the general elections adopted a resolution in which they vowed to do their best to win the elections through clean and fair campaigns.

No Inspects Provincial Administrative Office

SK1102032392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 11 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u called Tuesday for the general elections to be an occasion to rectify the election climates of the past once and for all.

The elections should be held in an orderly and modest manner, No said, visiting the Kyonggi Provincial Administration Office on the first leg of a new year inspection tour of provincial administrations.

"This time, we should implant the firm understanding among all political aspirants that no one can be elected if they break the law, or resort to unfair or corrupt means," he said.

Regarding local programs, No asked province officials to work out and execute a balanced regional development plan.

He suggested the creation of public facilities such as post offices and schools in new satellite towns such as Pundang and Ilsan, which are now under construction, as soon as possible.

No told the transportation minister, who was making the visit with him, to study extending the projected Seoul-Songnam-Pundang electrified railway to Suwon for the convenience of people in the Yongin and Suwon areas.

The president asked relevant officials to study the possible easing, for the sake of landowners, of development restrictions imposed on some northern Kyonggi areas to protect military facilities.

Reports on Parliamentary Elections in March

DP Announces Nominee

SK0702125092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0829 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 7 (YONHAP)—Leaders of the opposition Democratic Party (DP), under pressure from a group of young party members, agreed Friday to nominate Yi Hae-chang as a candidate for the parliamentary elections scheduled to be held in March.

The DP's co-leaders, Kim Tae-chung and Yi Ki-taek, gave a green signal for Rep. Yi (Kwanak-Seoul) to run for the 14th National Assembly following a meeting in a downtown hotel Friday afternoon.

Kim said, however, that Yi's membership of the party had to be restored at a party executive meeting Feb. 10 before he could officially receive the party's nomination.

Yi seceded from the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) after he publicly criticized party leader Kim Tae-chung for not naming a candidate of his choice in Seoul City Council elections last year. The PPD eventually merged with the Democratic Party led by Yi ki-taek, forming the DP.

The DP has named 207 candidates for the National Assembly so far, with 30 more still to be announced.

Talking to reporters, Kim Tae-chung said that, except for Yi, there would be no change in the list of candidates announced earlier. He thus ruled out the possibility of nominating Cho Yun-hyong.

Opposition Members Run Independently

SK0802033392 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 92 pp 2, 4

[By staff reporter Kim Chong-chan]

[Text] Both the ruling and opposition parties appear embarrassed as many party members, who had failed to be nominated for the March parliamentary elections, have bolted or are going to bolt their parties.

A host of lawmakers, including those implicated in corruption scandals, had already left the parties, believing that they had little chance of success in the nomination race. Among them are Kim Tong-chu, an outspoken lawmaker from Yangsan, South Kyongsang Province.

Sources at the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] estimated that about 60 people, who had been dropped from the nomination, have left the party or are going to do so to run in the elections as independents or on the ticket of new parties.

"Should the dropouts run in the coming elections, it would surely deal a serious blow to our party's nominees," one senior party official conceded. Top DLP officials were trying to soothe some nomination losers whose decision to run in the coming elections may pose a formidable challenge to the DLP nominees.

Kim Yong-sam, the government party's executive chairman, met separately with some of his cohorts, who failed to gain the nomination, at his home Thursday [16 February] to prevent them from leaving the DLP.

Following talks with Kim, Rep. Choe Chong-sik, 61, told reporters that he would go his own way and run as an independent in his constituency of Sokcho-Kosong in northern Kangwon Province.

But Yu Song-hwan, 59, a former lawmaker based in Taegu, said he would accept Kim's appeal and remain in the ruling party. Rumors have it that Yu may have been assured of a high government post.

Several nomination losers in the majority party huddled at a Seoul hotel yesterday to discuss their political future. The conferees, including former lawmakers Kim Tae-yong and Kim Chan-u, may join the new party led by Chong Chu-yong, founder of the giant Hyundai Business Group, party sources said.

DLP Rep. Yon Che-won, 64, quit the party yesterday to run as an independent in Seoul's Yongdungpo.

Some other dropouts such as Chong Sok-mo, a four-term lawmaker, and Kang Chang-hui, an ex-lawmaker, may follow suit, according to the sources.

They are from Kongju, South Chungchong Province, and Taejon, respectively.

In the previous elections, few ruling party lawmakers were allowed to leave their parties after they failed to get nomination.

Meanwhile, the situation is more serious when it comes to the main opposition Democratic Party [DP].

Lawmakers who belong to small factions within the DP yesterday morning reiterated their demand that party co-leaders Kim Tae-chung and Yi Ki-taek reconsider their decision to drop Reps. Chong Yun-hyong and Yi Hae-chan. Both lawmakers have often criticized Kim for his tight control of the now-defunct New Democratic Party.

They said unless their demands are met, they would take collective action. Rep. Yi later in the day was formally picked as a DP candidate.

Four DP nomination losers, including Rep. Kim Tuk-su and Yi Pil-son, an ex-legislator, bid farewell to their party yesterday to join retired business tycoon Chong's party.

The dropouts denounced the DP leadership for allegedly picking nominees at will. They contended that the party co-leaders were hell-bent only to expand their powers in the party.

The two parties led by both men merged last September.

Seventeen other dropouts of the opposition party also expressed their intention to switch their political allegiance to new parties or run as independents in the coming parliamentary elections.

'Proportional Representation' Viewed

SK0902012192 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Feb 92 p 2

["News in Review" column by Pak Mu-chong, assistant political editor: "'National Constituency' System Still Used by Parties as Reward"]

[Text] Having completed the much troubled work of selecting their flag bearers for the March general elections, the political parties are now working to pick candidates to take Assembly seats provided by the proportional representation system.

The proportional representation system, dubbed "national constituency," was introduced to recruit representatives from each profession, but the original purpose has been discolored due to the political interests of the parties.

Instead, party leaders have used the formula to give favors to "retired big shots" and those who were not nominated to run in local districts.

The system, in previous elections, was a fabulous pipeline of political money for opposition parties, which received large "donation" mainly from businessmen in return for "national constituency tickets."

It seems that this practice still remains unchanged, although the major ruling and opposition parties are pledging to "recruit fresh figures" this time.

Sixty two of the total 299 National Assembly seats are available under the system.

The ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], led by President No Tae-u, expects it will garner 35-37 of them, while the main opposition Democratic Party [DP], co-chaired by Kim Tae-chung and Yi Ki-taek sees a chance of securing 20-22.

The seats are distributed to the parties according to the ratio of the number of successful candidates in the local constituencies.

Contrary to the past formula, the revised election law provides that any party winning more than 3 percent of the total shall be given one seat at least, even though it fails to produce a lawmaker in local contests.

The DLP is concentrating on sorting the candidates out and inviting new figures with a goal of finishing this work by the end of this month at the latest.

Leaders of the party are said to be planning to change most of the current lawmakers chosen by the system this time. But they are racking their brains over whom they should pick because there are too many candidates, compared with the "small number of seats."

Party sources said that executive chairman Kim Yong-sam, elected eight times so far in Pusan is the undisputed

No. 1 candidate, followed by co-chairman Pak Tae-chun. Another co-chairman Kim Chong-pil is to run in the Puyo electoral precinct.

Among party advisors, called "elders," former National Assembly speaker Chae Mun-sik is sure to join the 14th-term Assembly with a ticket provided by the system. Other advisors—Min Kwan-sik from the Minjong faction, Kim Myong-yun from the Minju faction and Choe Chae-ku from the Konghwa faction, stand a good chance of making the list.

Some incumbent lawmakers elected by the system in previous polls such as Reps. Yi Won-cho and So Sang-mok are sure to be renominated in light of their contributions to the party.

In particular, the DLP leaders have decided to give special consideration to figures from Honam (South Cholla Province and North Cholla Province) region where the party failed to have even one lawmaker elected in previous elections.

Kim Kwang-su, Chong Si-chae and Yi Hwan-ui have already been chosen as candidates for the national constituency. Besides them, four leading figures from different professions will be selected, according to the sources. They will include Choe Yong-chol, special political assistant for President No.

Five or six persons not getting tickets to run in local constituencies will be included in the list. Among them are Reps. Chong Sok-mo, Choe Un-chi, and Pak Chae-hong, ex-lawmaker Yun Chae-myong and Kim Yong-chin, former Kangwon Province governor.

One or two staff members of the party secretariat will be given the No. 34 or 35 tickets and three or four will become reserve candidates, the sources said.

President No has his own share. He is expected to nominate Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Choe Kak-kyu, Labor Minister Choe Pyong-yol, and Information Minister Choe Chang-yun. Some of his secretaries will also be named. They include Son Chu-hwan, senior secretary for political affairs; Yi Pyong-ki, senior secretary for protocol and Yom Hong-chol, secretary for political affairs.

Among former prime ministers and Cabinet members expected to get the tickets are Kang Yong-hun, No Chae-pong and Yi Hun-chae, former defense ministers Yi Sang-hun and Yi Chong-ku and former justice minister Yi Chong-nam.

Former premier Kang is said to have rejected the DLP offer, however.

To meet the original purpose of the system, the DLP is also planning to recruit representatives of each profession. Former chairman of the joint chiefs of staff Chong Ho-kun is likely to represent the military along with Kim Chong-ho, ex-chief of naval operations. Three from the legal circle are said to be picked.

Pak Chong-kun, former chairman of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions, will represent the labor circle, Mrs. Kim Yun-tok, director of the Korean Women Development Institute, women and Cho Chung-chun, chairman of the Jaycees, youth, according to the sources.

The opposition DP has set a goal of recruiting "fresh figures from each field of society," excluding incumbent lawmakers elected by the system, and not giving, in principle, tickets to those who failed to be nominated.

Party leaders expect the party will get at least 20-22 seats, which will be given to donators of political funds, invited non-party members and party bureaucrats on an equal footing.

Braving criticism that they still sell the tickets, party leaders plan to accept about eight big donators as candidates. Rumors have it that the "fee" may amount to 3 to 4 billion won.

Political observers say that the DP need at least 30 billion won as election money, if it gives 100 million won to each of its 237 candidates.

Party co-chairmen Kim Tae-chung and Yi Ki-taek are sure to get a seat, followed by former chairman of the joint chiefs of staff Kim Yun-ho and former commander of the Defense Security Command Kang Chang-song, who were invited to join the party on the condition that they would be given the tickets.

Yi was announced as a candidate in the Haeundae constituency of Pusan, but he is likely to give up the candidacy.

Candidates of new parties, such as the Unification National Party led by business tycoon Chong Chu-yong, will probably include Chong, Yang Sun-chik and Kim Tong-kil, sources observed.

Lawmakers To Leave DP Over Candidate Selection

SK1002055592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0510 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 10 (YONHAP)—Eight prominent Democratic Party [DP] lawmakers announced Monday that they will leave the main opposition party, rekindling a dispute over the selection of candidates for next month's general elections.

Rep. No Song-hwan, a former vice assembly speaker, said he was leaving the party in protest over its failure to nominate Rep. Cho Yun-hyong, the current vice assembly speaker.

Rep. Cho Sung-hyong, chief secretary to party co-leader Kim Tae-chung, said he would secede because the party Supreme Council decided Sunday to reverse its decision not to give a ticket to Rep. Yi Hae-chan.

Yi bolted from the New Democratic Party [NDP] last year after he publicly criticized party leader Kim Tae-chung for not naming a candidate of his choice in Seoul

City Council elections. The NDP merged with the Democratic Party led by Yi Ki-taek on Sept. 10 last year, forming the DP.

DP co-leaders Kim Tae-chung and Yi Ki-taek, under pressure from a group of young party members, agreed Friday to nominate Yi Hae-chan as a candidate for the parliamentary elections.

Reps. Cho, Son Chu-hang, Yi Hyong-pae, Chong Ung, Cho Hui-chol, and Pak Hyong-o told a joint press conference that the DP had gravely disappointed the people in the course of selecting candidates.

"As long as the opposition party remains in such a climate, it will be impossible to renovate the nation's politics or realize transfer of political power. We are leaving the party, demanding Mr. Kim Tae-chung's resignation and an awakening on the part of other leaders," they said.

They said they would run for parliamentary seats in the coming election as independents.

Rep. No said earlier that he would return the party's nomination and leave the party.

"There is no need for me to remain in an abnormal and immoral party that excludes the incumbent vice assembly speaker and many members of the institute for political development purely out of personal feelings," he said.

No said he was not considering joining Chong Chu-yong's Unification National Party or running as an independent.

DP sources said Secretary-general Kim Won-ki would call on No shortly to urge him not to leave.

Rep. Cho Sung-hyong said he was leaving because "the party leadership is changing its stance morning and evening and has decided to accept a person who has done harm to the party."

The DP has named 207 candidates for the National Assembly so far, with 30 more to be announced.

Ten DP lawmakers have announced their secession from the party, expressing displeasure about the selection of candidates for general elections. Reps. Yi Chan-ku and Kim Tuk-su left the party earlier.

The party's Supreme Council was to resolve to reinstate Rep. Yi Hae-chan on Monday and to confirm his party ticket in the elections.

Unification National Party Officially Inaugurated

SK0802061592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP—Hyundai group owner Chong Chu-yong's Unification National Party (UNP) was officially launched Saturday in a ceremony attended by over 10,000 supporters from across the country at the Korea Exhibition Center in Seoul.

A party constitution stipulating a collective leadership of seven supreme members was adopted in the ceremony and Chong took the helm as executive chairman.

Kim Tong-kil, the former Yonsei University professor whose nascent Saehan Party merged with the UNP Friday, and Rep. Kim Kwang-il were elected to sit on the seven-member council.

Pong Tu-wan was elected chairman of the national party convention and Yang Sun-chik and Pak Han-sang, vice chairmen of the preparations committee for party inauguration, were made permanent advisers to the party.

Executive chairman Chong appointed Yi Yong-chun the party's secretary-general, his son Rep. Chong Mong-chun as chief policy-maker, and Yi In-won as spokesman.

"We are founding the Unification National Party with the mission of saving the nation by practicing clean and honest politics, by eliminating authoritarian rule and by preventing political parties from becoming individual possessions and regional groupings," the inaugural declaration said.

Pledging to pursue a centrist-reform policy, the party said it would strive to inject new air into state politics on the basis of free democracy, and restore national identity in relations with North Korea, building confidence through mutually supplementary economic exchanges.

"The Unification National Party will make creative efforts to energize and enrich the nation and the people through fresh, upright and clean politics," Chong said in a speech.

The party has so far formed 61 district chapters and plans to open more than 100 more by the end of this month. It will put up some 200 candidates in the general elections with the aim of winning 20 seats, the minimum needed to form a negotiating group in the national assembly.

The UNP will complete the legal procedures for its merger with the Saehan Party shortly and wage an all-out campaign to recruit politicians denied tickets in the March elections by the two established parties.

Foreign Banks Required To Keep More Assets

SK0802044092 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 92 p 6

[Text] Newly established foreign bank branches in Korea will be required to keep more of their assets in the nation in an effort to safeguard the interests of domestic customers, the Office of Bank Supervision [OBS] said yesterday.

The bank watchdog body will have foreign banks operating here translate their major documents into Korean by the end of the year.

According to the OBS, the amount of assets foreign banks here must keep in the country has yet to be decided. It is sure to be sharply increased, however, said a senior OBS official.

Under the current regulations, they are required to keep assets equivalent to their cap funds, or operation funds, in Korea.

Foreign banks were required to designate a head representative and head branch among all their branches here in January, it said.

These actions were taken to strengthen the OBS' control on foreign banks by focusing its supervision on the leading branch, instead of each separate one.

The OBS will also seek to revise the Banking Act in such a way as to strengthen the competitiveness of domestic banks.

To promote the early settlement of mid-and long-term non-performing loans held by domestic banks, the scope of bad loans to be written off under their own regulations will be expanded from 50 million won or less to 100 million won or less.

Bad loans held by domestic banks increased from 1.9 trillion won in 1990 to 2.2 trillion won at the end of last year.

Banks located in cities other than Seoul will be allowed to establish branches in the five largest cities, including Pusan, Taegu, Inchon, Kwangju and Taejon. They were previously allowed to operate only in Seoul and their own provinces.

L/C (letter of credit) issuance fee for banks and card issuance fee for credit card companies affiliated with banks will be sharply increased in a bid to enhance the sound management of banks.

To rectify the distorted flow of funds, banks will be required to report to the Korea Federation of Banks their financial transaction records with about 5,000 major companies, including firms under credit control, on a daily basis.

The bank watchdog body will form a task force to secure a management information system (MIS) between the OBS and banks.

The task force plans to work out a master plan for establishing a control database by June.

'Intruding' Plane Remains Unidentified

SK1102081192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 11 (YONHAP)—The intruder that sent South Korean Air Force planes scrambling late Tuesday morning might have been a phantom, an Air Force spokesman said.

Radar indicated an intruding plane in the West Sea airspace at 10:05, but fighters sent up to investigate found nothing in the area. A search is continuing.

The unidentified flying object was some 24 kilometers (15 miles) south of the Shandong Peninsula in China when it was first detected on Air Force radar and, moving at nearly the speed of sound, reached some 128 kilometers (80 miles) west of Kunsan in Korea by 10:20, when it suddenly disappeared from the radar, the Air Force said.

At the time it appeared on radar, the phantom was flying at 630 knots (1,160 kph or 724 mph), he said.

The Air Force promptly scrambled 18 fighter planes, a rescue helicopter and a C-130 transport, but they found nothing in the area, he said.

The Air Force suspects that a ghost signal was caused on the radar due to an overlapping of air surveillance systems, the officer said.

He explained that sometimes, due to such pulses, birds appear on radar as planes.

"Since a similar phenomenon can also be seen on radar when an airplane crashes, we are searching the sea where the object was last detected on radar, but so far nothing has been found," he said.

Police Arrest Hyundai Union Members for Strike

SK0802062092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Ulsan, South Korea, Feb. 8 (YONHAP)—Police arrested 21 members of the Hyundai Motor Co. Union Saturday in connection with strikes that crippled the nation's largest automaker for over three weeks in December.

Pak Yong-pae, 31, a senior leader of the union, and 17 others were charged with causing a disturbance and violating the law on punishment of violent acts. The three others were charged with violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

In addition, police are seeking a number of other senior union officials who have been accused of misappropriating 260 million won (340,000 U.S. dollars).

They are suspected of withdrawing the money from the Hyundai Union's bank accounts and diverting some of it to Chonnohyop [National Council of Labor Unions], a nationwide organization of labor unions, and pocketing the rest.

Automakers Expand International Marketing

SK0802064992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0549 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP)—Cars made in South Korea were sold in 145 countries last year, compared with 136 in 1990, 120 in 1989 and 102 in 1988, owing to market diversification efforts, industry sources said Saturday.

The United States, Canada, Taiwan, Australia, Poland and Britain each imported more than 10,000 Korea-made automobiles in 1991. In 1990, only the United States, Canada and Taiwan were over 10,000 Korean vehicles, they said.

Korea exported more than 5,000 automobiles to Greece, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands and the Philippines in 1991.

Hyundai Motor Co. opened markets in Germany, Bulgaria, Malaysia, Romania and Portugal last year, bringing the total number of nations buying Hyundai cars to 145.

Kia Motor Co. sold its cars in 81 countries, opening six new markets in Britain, Indonesia, Bulgaria, Nicaragua, Malaysia and Argentina.

Daewoo, Asia and Ssangyong Motor also actively expanded their markets last year, advancing into six, seven and eight nations, respectively, for the first time.

Korean cars are marketed in 26 countries in Europe, 32 in Africa, 33 in Asia, 14 in Oceania, two in North America and 38 in South America.

France To Lift Import Curbs on Korean Cars

SK1002062292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0548 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 10 (OANA-YONHAP)—France will lift its import restrictions on South Korean cars, but is likely to set quotas and conditions, the Korean Foreign Ministry said Monday.

The French Government notified Seoul Feb. 6 that it will allow imports of Korean automobiles as soon as importers have been designated, the Ministry said.

French Industry and Foreign Trade Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn, who arrived in Seoul Sunday for a three-day visit, is expected to make an official announcement on it while here.

France was the only member of the European Community closed to Korean cars. Kia Motors Co. has applied for French accreditation to sell its cars there but the case is pending.

Hyundai Motor Co. applied for accreditation in June 1991, and that case is also pending.

The French Government said it will issue accreditation, but will have to negotiate on import volume and other conditions.

Korea ships 12.2 percent (47,686) of its export cars to the EC.

'No Decision' on Numbers

SK1102130192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 11 (YONHAP)—French Minister for Industry and Foreign Trade Dominique Strauss-Kahn said Tuesday his country had yet to work out the details of a proposal to import Korean cars.

Speaking at a press conference in the French Embassy, the minister said his government had made no decision on the problems involving imports of Korean automobiles, including the number or tariff rates.

How many automobiles France will import from Korea should be decided on a reasonable level by the industries of the two countries, Strauss-Kahn said.

On Monday, Strauss-Kahn said France will open its market to Korean automobiles this year, resolving the biggest trade issues between the two countries.

Referring to the forthcoming international bidding for the Seoul-Pusan high-speed railway, Strauss-Kahn said France was willing to transfer technology related to its TGV train if it was allowed to take part in the Korean project.

Although he had not received any indication from the Korean Government regarding its bidding for the Seoul-Pusan railway, Strauss-Kahn said, the French conditions would be much better suited for the project than those of Germany or Japan.

Earlier, Strauss-Kahn told Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha that France saw Korea as a priority trade partner in the Asia-Pacific and looked forward to cooperating on technology transfer, suggesting a transfer for its TGV if Korea buys the system.

Japan, Germany and France are vying for the Seoul-Pusan train project.

Strauss-Kahn promised Yu that Paris would consult with Seoul in any developments with North Korea and promised cooperation in solving North Korea's nuclear program. He said improvements in Pyongyang-Paris ties would have to follow sincere changes in North Korea's attitude toward accepting nuclear inspections.

He told the news conference that France was also holding talks with Korea on the transfer of technology for gas, satellite communication, and oil refining industries.

Strauss-Kahn also indicated that he had obtained satisfactory results during his talks with Korean officials on a bid by French financial institutions, including the national insurance company AFG, to enter Korea's capital market.

Hyundai Discusses Development of Kazakh Oil Field

SK1002084192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0640 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP)—Nurlikhan Bekbosinov, general director of Kazakhstan's Mangyshlak Oil Corp., arrived in Seoul on Monday to discuss development of the north Buzachi oil field near the Caspian Sea with Hyundai Resources Development Co.

A Hyundai official said that some 228 million tons of heavy oil are believed to be in the oil field 270 kilometers north of Shevchenko, the capital of Mangyshlak Province.

Recoverable reserves are projected at 50 million to 90 million tons and output at 1.5 million to 3 million tons of oil a year, or 30,000 to 60,000 barrels a day.

Nation Places 10th in World Energy Consumption

SK1102032092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea's energy consumption exceeded 100 million tons oil equivalent (TOE) last year for the first time, propelling Korea to 10th place in the world energy consumption rankings, the Energy and Resources Ministry said Tuesday.

Consumption of primary energy like petroleum, coal and atomic energy last year amounted to 103,378,000 TOE, or 757,760,000 barrels of oil, up 10.9 percent over 93,191,000 TOE in 1990.

This catapulted Korea into 10th place after the United States, the former Soviet Union, China, Japan, Germany, Canada, Britain, France and Italy.

Petroleum dominated energy consumption with 424,390,000 barrels (57,897,000 tons), or 57.7 percent of the total, up 19.1 percent over 1990's 356,348,000 barrels. The share of petroleum in the total energy consumed rose 3.9 percentage points.

The next major energy resource was coal at 42,001,000 tons, or 24,293,000 TOE. This accounted for 23.5 percent of the total.

Of the coal consumed, bituminous coal use rose 12.9 percent over the previous year while anthracite marked a decline of 17.5 percent. In all, coal consumption fell 3.3 percent from 1990.

Consumption of atomic energy reached 56,311,000 gigawatts per hour (gwh), or 14,059,000 TOE, and accounted for 13.6 percent of the total energy used. Use of LNG [liquified natural gas] amounted to 2,681,000 tons or 3.4 percent of the total, and that of hydro-electric energy to 5,051,000gwh, or 1.2 percent.

The 1991 consumption of primary energy marked a two-fold increase in six years over 1985, when the energy consumed amounted to 52 million TOE.

A Ministry official said that last year the pace of increase in energy consumption for general use somewhat slowed due to energy conservation and price hikes influenced by the Gulf war.

But industrial use increased markedly due to the steady expansion of energy-hungry industries like steel and petrochemicals, the official said.

Government To Promote Energy Conservation

SK0802064692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0546 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP)—The government has decided that the voluntary energy conservation drive is not working well enough to cut energy consumption by 10 percent and will tighten controls.

A report prepared by the Korea Energy Management Corp. and approved by the Energy and Resources Ministry said Saturday that construction by the public sector of energy-hungry facilities will require advance consultation with the Energy Management Corp.

An evaluation system will also be introduced to oversee their use of energy, it said.

The corporation will establish minimum and target energy efficiency standards for all energy-consuming equipment, for home appliances such as air conditioners and refrigerators, and for cars and lightening facilities.

In another measure, the corporation will set mandatory air conditioning temperatures in summer and winter for all major buildings and facilities, according to the report.

Chon Tu-hwan Not Behind 29 Jun Declaration

SK0802020792 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 92 p 2

[From "Press Pocket" column: "Different Story"]

[Text] A former aide to President No Tae-u has denied reports that No's June 29 declaration for democratic reforms in the presidential election year of 1987 was the brainchild of No's predecessor Chon Tu-hwan and that Chon let his lifelong friend No upstage him in order for No to win the presidential election.

Rep. Pak Chol-on asserted, "Acting on the final determination by No (then the chairman of the now-defunct ruling Democratic Justice Party) June 18, I began to draft the declaration. The skeleton of the statement was made on June 20, the first draft came out June 22, the second draft June 25 and the final touches were made June 27."

He said so in a self-authored book titled, *He Who Fears Changes Cannot Create.*

Pak, a former special aide to President No and former sports-youth minister, went on, "In the political situation at that time, the declaration was very risky and, therefore, the draft was prepared confidentially."

He added, "Drafting of the declaration was directed by No himself and interim reports on several occasions could not but help being made exclusively. Those who took part in the drafting were limited to a small number and no additional copies were prepared prior to the announcement. Accordingly, numerous speculation and wild guesses were rampant."

The controversy over who was the major architect of the June 29 declaration featuring the acceptance of direct popular vote for the presidency has flared up as an erstwhile aide to Chon revealed in a monthly magazine article that the declaration was made under the aegis of Chon and No was allowed to "steal the show" for victory in his 1987 race for the presidency.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Palestinian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

Meets With Badawi

BK1002113892 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0856 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 10 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia will provide additional assistance to the Palestinians living in certain areas who are experiencing a shortage of food, Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Monday.

The assistance was most needed especially during the coming fasting month, he told reporters after a meeting with Palestinian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Qaddumi here.

Abdullah said al-Qaddumi, who is on a four-day visit here, had asked Malaysia to help overcome the problems faced by the people of Palestine in certain areas.

"We already have a fund for the purpose and we can use the money from the fund to help them," he added.

He said the amount of assistance to be given would be determined in a day or two.

During the one-hour meeting, al-Qaddumi also briefed Abdullah on the latest development in peace efforts for West Asia.

Abdullah told al-Qaddumi that Malaysia would continue to support the PLO as the representative of the Palestine people.

"If possible we want the PLO to be given the opportunity to participate in direct talks... now they are only part of other delegations," he added.

Malaysia is the first country to have a PLO representative, which has since been upgraded to embassy.

Addresses Institute

BK1102100692 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0828 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 11 (BERNAMA)—The continuing settlement in the occupied territories by Israel was threatening the Middle East peace process, Palestinian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Qaddumi said Tuesday.

Building such settlements negate all intentions of Israel to negotiate peace, he said in a talk on "The Palestinian Issue: Problems and Prospects" at the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) here.

His statement came amid newspaper reports Tuesday that Israel would reject U.S. demands to freeze Jewish settlements or reduce them in the occupied territories for political reasons.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said on Saturday for the first time that Washington wanted Israel to stop rather than simply curb settlements in exchange for guarantees of US $10 billion in loans to house Jewish immigrants.

Describing the loan issue as a discrepancy between the United States and Israel, al-Qaddumi said the United States should be careful not to give even a dollar to Israel.

The question now is does President Bush really want to give such loans to Israel, which aims to build new settlements?

If the answer is yes then the peace process is completely destroyed, al-Qaddumi told his audience comprising diplomats, academicians, foreign affairs officials, the private sector, and voluntary organisations.

He said no Arab country would agree to continue the peace negotations if the United States allow Israel to continue building settlements in the occupied territories.

The peace conference is a political battle and we are ready for it but we will continue to fight until the occupation of our land is ended, said al-Qaddumi, who leaves Wednesday after a four-day visit.

He said the Palestine Liberation Organistaion (PLO) had strived to end the Middle East conflict through a political settlement.

Mahathir Meets Brunei's Sultan Bolkiah 11 Feb

BK1102100492 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0839 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 11 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei Darussalam Tuesday granted an audience to Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed at Carcosa Sri Negara [Guest House] here.

Also present were the sultan's consort Raja Isteri Pengiran Saleha and Dr. Mahathir's wife Dr. Siti Hasmah.

On arrival at Carcosa, Dr. Mahathir and his wife were received by the Malaysian High Commissioner to Brunei Darussalam Mustaffa Mohamed.

The sultan arrived here earlier Tuesday for a five-day state visit to Malaysia.

Minister Comments on Commitments to CEPT

BK1102074392 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0653 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 11 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia will not turn back on its international commitments as only a more free and open global trading system can guarantee its future, International Trade and Industry Minister Rafidah Aziz said Tuesday. She said Malaysia's call for such a system cannot be credible if the pace of its market opening measures were slow.

Rafidah added that consultations would be held between her ministry and relevant industry groups to prepare appropriate schedules for the phasing in of products into the Common Effective Preferential Tariff, (CEPT) under the ASEAN Free Trade Area to be established within 15 years, beginning next year. ASEAN (Southeast Asian nations) members comprise Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Brunei and Singapore.

She added that the industrial sector should strengthen and increase their resilience to withstand and overcome possible competition from ASEAN imports although there would inevitably be a painful process of rationalisation and readjustment. But on the whole the government assessment of the CEPT is that Malaysia will benefit from it, Rafidah added pointing out that protection might be considered and provided but on a temporary basis.

While saying that steps must be taken to exploit the ASEAN market in preparing and bracing for a more open domestic market, Rafidah said Malaysian exports have yet to fully tap and explore the markets of the six-member grouping.

The agreement on the CEPT scheme was signed in Singapore at the end of last month by ASEAN economic ministers for the establishment of an ASEAN Free Trade Area within 15 years beginning January 1993. It is envisaged that at the end of the 15-year period all products within the CEPT scheme would attract a common effective tariff range of zero to five percent only.

Foreign Pressure for Publishing Permit Rejected

BK0702123992 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 6 Feb 92 p 2

[By Vijayan Menon and Azman Ibrahim]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Wed—Malaysia will not bow to foreign pressure groups which want the publication status of the DAP's [Democratic Action Party] ROCKET and Pas' [Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party] HARAKAH restored.

Deputy Home Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayub said the government did not approve publication permit based on outside pressure.

"We grant publishing permits after detailed study and only if we deem that the publications will prove beneficial to the people and nation.

"If newspapers and other publications tend to disrupt national unity and harmony and bring about chaos, we will definitely not approve them.

"We do not need advice or guidelines on this matter from foreign countries as they are not aware of the real situation in this country. Let us be the judge of our own needs," he told reporters at the Chinese New Year open house held by former Bukit Bintang MP [Member of Parliament] Lee Lam Thye at his Taman Maluri residence.

Datuk Megat Junid was commenting on a telex sent to Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed by Edmund Keeley, the President of the Pen American Center, a U.S. organization that says it has 2,500 members and is committed to freedom of expression.

In the telex message, Mr. Keeley had asked for the restoration of the publishing status of the two opposition parties' papers from "in house" to full operating status.

He had also asked for the lifting of the ban on MINGGUAN WAKTU which was imposed last December because the authorities had allegedly objected to its contents.

Mr. Keeley claimed that the government's actions and attempts to control the press were in violation of Article 19 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

On whether the government's move was really a violation of human rights, Datuk Megat Junid said "I understand the DAP is taking the matter to court. Let the courts decide. I do not wish to comment further."

Regarding Amnesty International's application to set up an office in Kuala Lumpur, Datuk Megat Junid said it was made sometime ago.

"But there are some technical problems which have to be sorted out. The Home Ministry cannot approve the application unless detailed reports on certain aspects are furnished to the Registrar of Societies."

The government was not afraid of such organizations as Malaysia was a democracy and was concerned about human rights.

On the lack of after-care centres for rehabilitated drug addicts in the country, Datuk Megat Junid said the ministry planned to have one centre in each of the 82 districts throughout the country. There were 43 such centres at present.

Cambodia

Mat Ly Receives U.S. Representative to SNC

BK1002121292 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1152 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Phnom Penh 10 Feb (SPK)—Mat Ly, vice chairman of the State of Cambodia's National Assembly, recently received in Phnom Penh the U.S. permanent representative to the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC], Charles Twining.

Mat Ly informed his guest of the work of the 22d session of the State of Cambodia's National Assembly, which on 31 January voted new laws, particularly on judicial matters and the fight against terrorism, and ratified the change of two Council of Ministers vice chairmen. He also discussed the State of Cambodia's efforts in the search for bones of American soldiers missing in Cambodia in the 1970's.

Charles Twining conveyed his views on the results of this National Assembly session, particularly on the new laws, and said that the condemnation of culprits was not in violation of human rights.

Chinese Foreign Minister Arrives for 2-Day Visit

BK1102112492 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1058 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 11—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived here Tuesday [11 February] for a two-day official visit to Cambodia.

Qian cancelled twice his trip to the country because of the violence and (?demonstrations) against the Khmer Rouge leaders Khieu Samphan and Son Sen on November 27 and [words indistinct] late December in the capital.

Qian is the first high-ranking Chinese official to visit Cambodia after the downfall of the Khmer Rouge regime [words indistinct] which is responsible for the death of more than 3 million Cambodian people [words indistinct] reign in the country from 1975.

The Chinese foreign minister is scheduled to pay a courtesy visit to SNC Chairman Prince Norodom Sihanouk, other members of the SNC, and officials of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC).

He also plans to meet Prime Minister Hun Sen, Foreign Minister Hor Namhong, and others.

Prince Sihanouk recently said in his message to his countrymen that he would go to Beijing late February for medical checkup and visit China and North Korea in March and April.

Visit Linked to Peace Accord

BK1002115392 Hong Kong AFP in English 1116 GMT 10 Feb 92

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Feb 10 (AFP)—The Phnom Penh Government is hoping a visit Tuesday by Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will help implementation of a peace agreement ending 13 years of civil war in Cambodia.

Qian is due here on a 24-hour official visit Tuesday, the first by a Chinese official since Vietnamese troops toppled the Beijing- backed Khmer Rouge from power in 1979.

"I hope this visit will contribute to a better application of the Paris peace accords," Cambodian Foreign Minister Hor Namhong told AFP in an interview Monday.

In October, Phnom Penh and three resistance factions signed a peace agreement drafted by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—Britain, China, France, the United States and the Soviet Union.

"We still think China wants the accords to be implemented but the problem is knowing whether the Khmer Rouge still follow what the Chinese think," the foreign minister said.

During his visit, Qian was to meet with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's former monarch and chair of the Supreme National Council (SNC), as well as with Prime Minister Hun Sen and National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim.

China was the principal backer of the Cambodian resistance—and its military mainstay, the Marxist Khmer Rouge—during its 13-year guerrilla war against the government installed here by Vietnam in 1979.

The Khmer Rouge "sometimes interpret the agreement in their own way, and they have also committed some fairly serious violations," Hor said.

"I hope Mr. Qian will realize above all the willingness of the Phnom Penh Government to see the Paris accords applied completely and honestly," he added.

Under the U.N. peace plan, the SNC—which comprises all four factions under the chairmanship of Prince Sihanouk—will represent Cambodian sovereignty during a transitional period leading up to general elections.

During that time the country will be under the administration of the United Nations, which is to disarm and demobilise the factions and organise elections. Of China's role in this part of Asia, Hor stressed that "as a great regional power it has its own interests," but added "any solution (in Cambodia) must first respond to the interests of the Cambodian people."

"We hope that whatever the outcome of the elections, all countries will respect neutrality, independence and sovereignty of Cambodia," he added.

The Chinese minister was to continue his Indochina tour with a visit Thursday and Friday to Vietnam, a major step following normalisation of ties between Beijing and Hanoi a year ago.

It will be the first visit by a Chinese official to Hanoi since the two countries fought a border war in February-March 1979, initiated by China to punish Vietnam for invading Cambodia.

Sihanouk Comments on Seeking Presidency

BK1102065192 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0421 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 11—Prince Norodom Sihanouk said in a letter seen Monday that he would run for president only if the Cambodian people are allowed to choose him.

"If our new constitution in 1993 says that the head of state or president of Cambodia will be elected by the National Assembly, I will not be a candidate for president," the prince wrote.

The letter was addressed to Son Sann, the head of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), which wants the president chosen by the assembly.

The peace plan ending the civil war provides for elections run by the United Nations. These elections are to choose a constituent assembly, which would then draft a constitution to decide how the government is set up.

"After reflection, I find it is more fair and more democratic to have the head of state or president of Cambodia elected directly by the people in 1993 and not by the National Assembly," the prince wrote.

This would require a separate election not supervised by the United Nations.

KPNLF Chief of Secretariat Sokun Keat said Son Sann met with the prince over the weekend and may have raised the issue.

"We want to have the president be elected by the Parliament, but we prefer to have a referendum on it because... a direct election by the people would be expensive," Sokun Keat said.

Asked if a referendum would cost as much as an election, he said: "It's easier than direct elections."

Sihanouk Chairs Red Cross Committees Meeting

BK1102065392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] The first meeting of the Red Cross Committees of the signatories of the Paris peace agreement was held in Phnom Penh on 9 February under the august chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The meeting was also attended by officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the international leagues of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

On that occasion, all participants agreed on the urgent need to do everything possible so that the Red Cross can take concerted action in assisting the Cambodian people inside the country. To create the most effective procedures for advancing toward this goal on the basis of respect for all principles of the movement of the international Red Cross and Red Crescent, all participants decided on establishing the Committee of the Cambodian Red Cross Federation.

The objective of this committee is to assemble all the above-mentioned Red Cross committees to set up the statutes, study [words indistinct], and cooperate with each other in carrying out humanitarian activities beneficial to the Cambodian people. The federation (?functions) in line with the spirit of the Paris agreement and the universal principles of the international Red Cross movement.

His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk agreed to become the chairman of this federation.

Son Sann Talks About Unity, Religious Freedom

BK1102065892 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and member of the Cambodian Supreme National Council, said in an interview with a Voice of the Khmer correspondent in Phnom Penh that in the future Cambodia needs the strength of all parties in rebuilding the country, without any party being excluded.

H.E. Son Sann said compatriots in the four parties should unite and cooperate in rebuilding Cambodia, without anyone being made redundant; no one will be replaced by another because at present Cambodia lacks people to carry out national tasks in every field. On the issue of religious freedom, H.E. Son Sann said 90 percent of us are Buddhists. If we want national reconciliation and unity among Cambodians, we should use religion to bind us. He said Buddhism, which is described in Cambodia's Constitution as the state religion, is a tolerant religion. Cambodian Buddhists are free to worship other religions such as Islam and Catholicism.

Say Chhum, Chakkrapong Visit Kompong Speu

BK1102061792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Say Chhum, member of the Standing Committee of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee and standing vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, recently paid a visit to Kompong Speu Province.

After inspecting the genocidal center [words indistinct], the site of a new provincial market, and various other places in the provincial seat, Say Chhum and Prince Norodom Chakkrapong met with members of the provinial party and people's committees.

Say Chhum and Prince Norodom Chakkrapong praised the new achievements made by Kompong Speu Province and promised to inform the government of the province's requirements so that measures can be taken for the province to improve its people's living conditions.

KPNLF Statement on Hindering Peace Agreement

BK1102072492 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] The office of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] attached to the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] issued a statement on 6 February. The following is a Cambodian [as heard] translation in full of this statement.

Lately, persons with good will toward the KPNLF have advised the KPNLF—which is one party of the SNC—to be careful about its staff's security. Some of these persons, due to their excessive concern over the security of the KPNLF staff, have provided information to radio, television, and newspapers that the office of the KPNLF in Phnom Penh was ransacked and that recently a KPNLF General was assassinated.

The KPNLF office attached to the SNC would like to express profound thanks to those KPNLF sympathizers. In fact, since we set up office in Phnom Penh, the KPNLF has faced various dangers and the KPNLF staff has been under threat and intimidation. However, the KPNLF would like to appeal to these kind persons and to the radio, television, and various newspapers to please check with us first before disseminating news which is only hearsay or erroneous.

We believe that forces which are obstacles preventing the Cambodian people from exercising their right to self-determination and causing the loss of sovereignty, independence, peace, liberal democracy, and progress are still present. These forces have used all kinds of maneuvers, including terrorism, to create unrest in order to destroy the Paris agreement, which ensures the realization of the Cambodian people's aspiration.

7 Feb Meeting of Military Working Group Noted

BK0902070092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] On the morning of Friday [7 February], at the headquarters of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC], a meeting of the military working group was held under the chairmanship of Colonel Russell Stuart, representative of the UN Advance Mission in Cambodia [UNAMIC], with the participation of all Cambodian parties except the Party of Democratic Kampuchea. Also attending the meeting were a representative of the Mekong Committee and a representative of the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

On this occasion, the representative of the Mekong Committee asked for permission from all parties to take aerial pictures of various areas of Cambodia for preparing maps to be used in the program to develop the Mekong area. The meeting unanimously agreed to deploy UNAMIC troops with military officers from all parties in the Banteay Meanrit area of Kompong Thom Province. Concerning the Pailin area, it has not yet been decided due to the absence of the Khmer Rouge side at the meeting.

The deployment of UNAMIC forces with mixed military officers from all parties will start on 13 February. The meeting decided that the control of each side's Army will be further delayed because of the shortage of transport means to move from one area to another. The meeting called on all sides to place markers in minefields in the area under their respective control to facilitate the mine-clearing operation.

On this occasion, UNDP also informed the meeting that UNDP will start interviewing all Cambodian combatants in cantonment areas to know each Cambodian combatant's professional ability to facilitate the vocational training program after the soldiers' demobilization.

Deputy Defense Minister Meets ILO Official

BK0802041292 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0141 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 7—Lt. General Ke Kimyan, deputy minister of National Defense and coordinator of the Cambodian Armed Forces, had a working session here Wednesday [5 February] with Mr. Michael Henriques, regional adviser on management and small enterprise development of the ILO [International Labor Organization].

The two focussed their talks on the preparation for 70 per cent of troops reduction of all factions in accordance with the peace accord signed in Paris last October.

General Ke Kimyan told the ILO adviser that troops reduction should be done before the rainy season so as to facilitate the reduced could involve in farm works [as received] and other occupations to support their living conditions. He said that he would try all means to help assist them in their daily life.

In reply, Mr. Michael Henriques also affirmed that his group would do all it can to carry out the work and crowned with success.

Official Meets Australian Mineclearance Team

BK0702143392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] On the morning of 4 February at the Military Liaison Department, Lieutenant General Phuong Siphan, deputy chief of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF]'s General Staff, held a working session with the Australian permanent mission team on issues related to security for the Cambodian refugees who will soon be repatriated.

During the working session, Australia's de-mining research team informed Lieutenant General Phuong Siphan of the outcome of this team's mission in examining mine fields in areas in Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces and some other border areas.

After conducting research on the mine fields, this mission will ask Lieutenant General Phuong Siphan, deputy chief of the CPAF General Staff, for permission [words indistinct] to ensure safety for the over 200,000 refugee families and seek over 60 hectares of mine-free zone for building living quarters for the Cambodian refugees.

Vietnamese Attempt To Seize Pailin Reported

BK1102013092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] On 7 February, the Vietnamese aggressors sent 580 Vietnamese troops on an operation, moving them from positions at Treng to the west and northwest in an attempt to seize the Pailin liberated zone in Battambang Province, which is currently controlled by the Democratic Kampuchea party.

This operation by the Vietnamese aggressors constitutes a gross violation of the cease-fire and the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement, which was signed also by Vietnam and the world community.

Moreover, this aggressive operation was launched near Battambang and Pailin, that is, close to the eyes of the UN Advance Mission in Cambodia, or UNAMIC.

The Cambodian people will not allow the Vietnamese aggressors to do things at will. As the victims of the Vietnamese aggressive acts, the Cambodian people declare that they will use their right to do anything necessary in order to thwart any aggressive operation until the Vietnamese aggressors respect and implement the cease-fire and the Paris agreement and withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia.

Rice Production in Kompong Thom Decreases

BK0802055292 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0434 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 8—Kompong Thom Province could buy only 1,000 tons of rice this year, decreasing by 12 times compared with last year, said an official of the provincial trade service.

He said it was because of the low rice output of the year as the result of drought and flood which destroyed a large area of rice.

The service had bought 260 tons of rice and 700 tons of beans by late January, he said, adding that rice price this year was 55 riel per kilogram.

The largest purchase of rice could be done in the area around the provincial town and Stoung District where rice cultivation last rainy season was good.

Last year, the service bought 12,200 tons of rice and 50,000 tons of other farm products, according to the official.

France Provides Rice for War Victims

BK1002054892 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0406 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 10—France provided 830 tons of rice to the Cambodian war victims and the poor.

Philip Coste, French ambassador to the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC), handed the relief aid over to SNC Chairman Prince Norodom Sihanouk on February 4 in Phnom Penh.

Prince Sihanouk said he would distribute 50 per cent of the aid to war victims in the central province of Kompong Thom and the rest to people under the control of the opposition factions.

Prince Sihanouk paid a two day visit last week to Kompong Thom where heavy attacks on the civilians were reported early January.

The attacks, the serious ones following the signing of the Paris peace treaty on October 23, have resulted in some 10,000 people homeless, and a big number were killed or wounded.

Indonesia

Alatas, UN Envoy View Possible East Timor Trip

BK1002125792 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] The government will allow Amos Wako, envoy of the UN secretary general, to visit East Timor as long as he simply intends to seek clarification of the 12 November Dili incident. Wako's itinerary in Dili is under discussion. Foreign Affairs Minister Ali Alatas was speaking to newsmen in Jakarta this afternoon following his meeting with the UN secretary general's envoy. He said that the Indonesian Government would appreciate the UN's good intention to obtain additional clarification because an investigation had already been conducted by the National Investigation Commission.

According to Ali Alatas, the UN secretary general's envoy, as a special envoy agreed upon by both sides, would report the results of his visit to UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus Ghali. Similarly, the results of Amos Wako's visit and his recommendations will have to be approved by the UN secretary general and the Indonesian Government.

Minister Ali Alatas reiterated that the 12 November Dili incident did not reflect the policies of the government or the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia. Nor was it something directed from above, but it truly was a tragedy. Such an incident may happen in any country, even in developed countries. The Indonesian people did not expect the incident, and neither do they intend to cover it up.

Canadian Postponement of Project Aid Not Lifted

BK1102114592 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0924 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Jakarta, Feb. 11 (OANA/ANTARA)—The Canadian Goverment has not yet lifted the postponement of new project aid worth of U.S. $30 million dollars for three to four years for Indonesia, the first secretary of the Canadian Embassy, Michel Depuis, said here on Tuesday.

The statement was given to ANTARA in relation to reports in the mass media that the Canadian minister of trade and industry, Richard Wilson, has given indication of the resumption of new aid for Indonesia to an Indonesian economist, the chief of Padi and Kapas Foundation, Syahrir, during their meeting in world economic forum in Davos, Switzerland recently.

Depuis said that the decision for the resumption of Canadian aid for Indonesia will depend on the result of a meeting between Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and Canadian External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall planned to be held at the end of this month in Canada.

"There will be no new project signing between the two foreign ministers in their next meeting," he said, adding that the aid which is going to be discussed later is the aid that is intended for human resource development.

He said that since 1966 Canada had always given grants not loans for Indonesia.

In 1990-1991, Canada's total grant given to Indonesia was around U.S. $45 million dollars and for the 1991-1992 the sum will be U.S. $45 million dollars including U.S. $4 million dollars for the non-goverment organisations (NGOs) such as Care Canada, World University Services, Volunteer Services Overseas (VSO), Canada Cooperation Association, and Foster Parents Plan, he said.

He described the National Investigation Committee's (KPN) findings discussed by the Canadian ambassador for Indonesia, Ingrid Hall [name as received], with the Indonesian minister of home affairs, Rudini, recently, as encouraging, credible, and transparent.

He said that the ambassador, Ingrid Hall, welcomed the positive measure of the Indonesian Goverment accepting the personal envoy of the United Nations secretary general, Amos Wako, to find clarifications over the Dili incident 12 November last year.

Article Details Suharto Family Wealth

BK1102094892 Hong Kong AFP in English 0921 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 11 (AFP)—Indonesia has authorized the sale of a recent issue of TIME, the international news magazine, containing a four-page article on the wealth of President Suharto's children, after holding it up for 15 days.

The article "Empire of the Sons—and Daughter" of President Suharto, who has held power for 25 years, has not been censored in the issue, held up since January 27 and released for sale Monday.

In a sub-heading to the article, Time said: "Stung by criticism of their soaring wealth, Suharto's children defend their record as entrepreneurs, not mere crony capitalists."

Two of the sons of the head of state, Hutomo ("Tommy"') Mandala Putra, 29, and Bambang Trihadmojo, respectively the heads of Humpuss and Bimantara business groups—two of Indonesia's largest and most successful—fended off allegations that they had used family connections to get rich and insisted on the serious nature of their businesses.

Bambang, 39, said: "I have political leverage because I'm the son of the president. I can open doors. But we still have to make a good proposal and do the work."

"The people who dislike (the president), or are jealous, will use me as a point to attack him," he added.

TIME said the military which criticised the president's family were "simply jealous" at missing out on opportunities to amass wealth.

Many of the children's companies have been granted monopolies or shares in monopolies in the highly-regulated Indonesian economy, such as private TV licences and toll roads.

An academic quoted by TIME said the problem was not that the children had been helped by their father but one of "greed." "How much richer can they get?" he said.

Reflecting the children's wealth, an official list of Indonesia's 400 biggest taxpayers in 1991 showed Hutomo in 28th place, Bambang in 125th while their eldest brother Sigit Harjoyudanto came 35th.

The majority of the other Suharto family members —his three sons, sons-in-law and brother-in-law—are businessmen.

The TIME issue, which was dated February 3, was distributed at all the usual points of sale according to newspaper sellers.

The TIME distributor in Indonesia, quoted by THE JAKARTA POST newspaper Tuesday, said the Ministry of Information had refused for two weeks to issue the authorisation needed to distribute the magazine.

No explanation was given, he said.

Oil-Rich Nations To Double Production Cut

BK0802031992 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 29 Jan 92 p 2

[Editorial: "OPEC Obeys Laws Of Supply And Demand"]

[Text] Oil producing countries have no other choice right now but to obey one basic rule on supply and demand: If supply of crude exceeds demand, production output must be curbed to stabilize market price. How serious they go about it is another matter.

Indonesia announced a cut in production by 25,000 barrels per day (bpd), which represents 1.72 per cent of this country's crude production of about 1.45 million bpd in December, to toe the unilateral two per cent cut of 50,000 bpd by Venezuela. Cuts by other member countries of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are as follows:

—Nigeria	50,000 bpd.
—Libya	30,000 bpd.
—Qatar	35,000 bpd.
—Saudi Arabia	100,000 bpd.
—Algeria	20,000 bpd.
—United Arab Emirates	50,000 bpd.
—Iran	50,000 bpd.

The entire cut comes to about 400,000 bpd which is the total amount OPEC members agreed to. Oil and Gas Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita said the reduction may not be able to increase the oil price on the world market soon from its current low of U.S.$16.50 per barrel, but the move at least is expected to halt its downward trend.

For very obvious reason oil producing countries badly want an immediate improvement in oil price. To succeed in reviving oil price they must give a large dose of production cuts, yet, as some analaysts have pointed out, some large producers are not restricting the flow of oil as much as they should. These analysts estimate that OPEC members must reduce output by 1.2 million to 1.7 million bpd in view of the seasonally weak demand period of the second quarter. That means the production level of 24.6 million bpd in the first quarter, OPEC's highest since March 1990, must go down to about 22.5 million bpd or even lower.

The hope is at that production level from now through to mid-year, price might even rise to the U.S.$21 OPEC reference price. Whether this would happen depends on OPEC's next act.

Ginanjar disclosed that market studies miscalculated demand. While production in the former Soviet states went down as predicted, consumption there failed to rise, which to some is one more justification for outside states to help normalize their economy.

The drop in oil price to U.S.$16.5 per barrel must be causing some anxiety to Indonesian development planners since under the 1992/1993 budget plan revenues from oil is pegged at U.S.$17 per barrel. But, Finance Minister Sumarlin has said that the government is not making any budget adjustment but will rely on its reserve fund of Rp. 2 trillion if the need arises.

Perhaps, it might not even be necessary to dig into the national reserve if OPEC members would be willing to double its production cut. It seems fair to say that the biggest and richest members must take the initiative.

Philippines

Aquino Says U.S. Ties 'Strong' Despite Pullout

HK1102104292 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] President Aquino asserted that relations between the Philippines and the United States will remain strong despite the bases termination. The president also said that even the next administration will pursue the same goal:

[Begin Aquino recording in English] It will be an effort on both the American Government and the Philippine Government, specially the next administration, to see to it that our relations do not deteriorate, but, on the contrary, improve. And, I'm sure they will because we have around 2 million Filipino-Americans there who will certainly wish us a lot in bringing the two countries together. [end recording]

France Ready To Help Armed Forces Modernize

HK1102044592 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 10 Feb 92 p 12

[Text] The French Government is willing to assist the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) in its ten-year modernization program. This was disclosed Friday by visiting Jeanne D'Arc commanding officer Captain Michel Olhagaray during a press briefing aboard the helicopter-carrier which is currently docked at Manila South Harbor Pier 15. "Although it will be very difficult to assist through a direct financial aid package, we can help the Philippines by selling seacraft and armaments being assembled in France at cheap prices," he said. At the same time, Capt. Olhagaray revealed that they are also willing to host an officer-in-training program for local naval officers. For this year's program, there are 30 officers from ten countries being trained by Jeanne D'Arc. Aside from the cultural and social interaction activities with Filipinos, the officers of the training ship, together with French Ambassador Olivier Gaussot, are scheduled to lead a two-day, 15-man medical mission to the Pinatubo eruption-affected areas today. Jeanne D'Arc, escorted by the frigate Enseigne de Vaisseau Henry, is accommodating some 160 members of the French naval training squadron, who, after the six months of navigation around the world, will be assigned to the different units of the French Marines.

Aquino Says IMF To Approve Livelihood Program

HK1102114492 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] The IMF is expected to approve in March a new livelihood program which could help reduce the country's debt. President Aquino issued the statement at a foreign press luncheon held earlier today. The president said the IMF issued a memorandum supporting the Philippines livelihood program:

[Begin Aquino recording in English] I wish to inform you that on Monday, February 10, 1992, the IMF management circulated to the members of the IMF executive board the [words indistinct] containing the Philippines report for the adoption of the IMF financial support for the country's economic stabilization program. It is expected that the IMF executive board will approve the request of the Philippines on the first week of March 1992. [end recording]

Drilon on Funding, Barnes Case, New Cabinet

HK1002125492 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0642 GMT 10 Feb 92

[News conference by Philippine Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon at Malacanang Palace, Manila, to answer written questions submitted by members of the media—live; in English]

[Excerpt] [Drilon] These charges are without any basis. We have released all the advices of allotment of BALGU [expansion unknown] and NALGU [National and Local Government Units] funds to all provinces, cities, and municipalities, which means that these funds are already obligated and cannot be spent for any other purpose. Each municipality received not less than 400,000 pesos, each city not less than 800,000, and each province not less than 769,000 per congressional district. All advices of allotment were released before December 31, 1991. However, we admit that the notices of cash allocation, or what are commonly known as the funding cheques, have not been fully released yet. We have already funded 57 percent of the advises of allotment released. The release of the funding cheques would depend upon the availability of funds and the government's cash positions. Traditionally, the bulk of national government collections would come in on the third month of the year. We will continue to fund the remaining 43 percent balance as the funds become available.

Every month, the National Treasury imposes a ceiling on levels of government spending. For January of 1992, a ceiling of 8.2 billion was imposed. This sum covered salaries, maintenance and operating expenses, and other capital outlay, like public works, the Mount Pinatubo rehabilitation, and the BALGU-NALGU funds.

We cannot simply immediately accommodate all the cash requirements of BALGU-NALGU to the prejudice of expenses for basic government services.

On the second question, while we will answer all issues raised against this administration, the president will not be drawn into the mud-slinging tactics of the candidates. Let us elevate this campaign to a higher plane by debating issues with the candidates presenting their program of government to the people.

On the third question, the matter of Michael Barnes. The police continue ...[Drilon, changes thought] are working on this case. It is best that, at this stage, the less said publicly about the case, I think, the better.

On the fourth question, we believe that the endorsement of President Aquino on the candidacy of the senatorial slate is of importance and.... [2-minute break in reception for unknown causes] Secretary Bello was replaced by Under Secretary Eduardo G. Montenegro in an acting capacity.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Drilon] Because Undersecretary Montenegro has an appointment as a Court of Appeal's justice. He has not yet taken his oath, so he was designated in an acting capacity. Under Secretary Horacio B. Paredes took the place of Secretary Gomez. [laughter] The executive director, Catalina C. Aguila, was appointed the chairperson of the Movie and Television Review and Classification Board, or MTRCB, in place of chairman Manoling Morato.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Drilon] Aguila? Yes, there is. I'll release to you the appointments.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Drilon] None yet. Still not yet signed.

[Reporter] Sir, who is Miss Aguila?

[Drilon] She is presently the executive director of the Movie and Television Review Classification Board.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Drilon] Yes. It will be noted that all these appointees are presently the undersecretaries in the departments where the vacancies occurred. And these appointments were made to provide continuity in the programs of the different line departments and to prevent the disruption of basic services. We are confident that these appointees will continue the programs of the secretaries who filed their certificates of candidacy and therefore were considered resigned from their positions. [passage omitted]

Comelec Undecided on Allowing Foreign Observers

HK1102030692 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] will not allow foreign observers to monitor the coming 11 May election. This was declared by Comelec Chairman Christian Monsod, as he said that the Commission has at present not agreed to allow foreign observers to attend the election. Monsod explained that if the international observers are only interested in the poll results, the Comelec will not approve their applications to monitor the polls. He added that if these observers are simply interested in observing the election process, the commission may possibly approve their applications.

Welcomes Presence Only as Observers

HK1102082792 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] welcomes the presence of foreign observers during the coming elections. However, Comelec Chairman Christian Monsod stressed that they will only be given accreditation as observers during the coming polls; they will not be allowed to interfere in the coming elections. This announcement was made by Monsod following a query by the National Democratic Institute, an agency of the U.S. Democratic Party, on the guidelines for gaining accreditation for foreign observers. It is not yet known why the Americans want to send election observers.

Catholic Bishops Issue Election Guidelines

HK1102045492 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 10 Feb 92 pp 1, 16

[By R. Requintina]

[Text] The Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philipines (CBCP) has called on the people "to scrutinize well the political candidates" who are running in the May 11 elections.

Bishop Carmelo D. F. Morelos of Butuan, CBCP president, asked the people to turn to organizations that promote voters' education and honest elections.

The bishops asked the support of the Catholic faithful in helping build the future, "which will be ours if we choose well our leaders." This can also be achieved, they said, if the people are true to their best selves.

Morelos said the CBCP has decided to offer guidelines for the selection of the candidates "because we desire to strengthen our democratic ethos and to widen the horizons of peace and unity among our citizens."

They expressed hope that the political parties have chosen for their standard bearers those who are "of good reputation, who are wise and full of the Spirit."

The bishops said they have also placed their hope in the courage and wisdom of the citizens who will elect their representatives.

Although there are encouraging signs in the political landscape, the bishops also noted the "evil winds" that blow counter to the Spirit's movements.

These include the persistence and worsening of the politics of pay-offs, patronage and personalities, cynicism, and apathy toward the elections.

The bishops are focusing their attention to the bandwagon mentality among the voters who will vote for the likely winner rather than the most qualified, the existence of private armies and arms smuggling and the threats of extortion by rebels from candidates.

They said "the presence of these counter-vailing force reveals a deep crisis in our history."

The Catholic bishops stressed to the voters that they must prioritize honor and dignity first before money, service before power, the common good before egoistic or small-group-centered self-interest, the nation before personal relationships and "utang na loob." ["debt of gratitude"]

The qualifications of candidates according to the CBCP are:

1. The candidate must have pursued, with persistency and consistency, the common good.

2. The candidate must have been a vigorous defender and promoter of justice.

3. The candidate must be imbued with the Maka-Diyos (God-fearing) spirit of service.

4. The candidate must possess an enduring and preferential option for the poor.

5. The candidate must have the necessary competence to effectively perform those tasks and responsibilities required by laws.

Former Minister Acquitted in Aquino-Galman Case

HK1102114592 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] The Antigraft Court has dismissed a double murder charge against former Information Minister Gregorio Cendana. This is regarding the killing of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. and his military-tagged assassin Rolando Galman in 1982. Here is Ron Bayani with the details:

[Begin recording] This was the decision of the Antigraft Court because of the prosecution's failure to present new evidence. The Antigraft Court supported the petition of government prosecutors to withdraw the charge against Cendana because Mario Ongkiko, the lawyer for the Aquino family, has failed to present a still unidentified witness who can reportedly point at Cendana as an accomplice in the Aquino-Galman double murder case. The prosecutors also noted that Cendana's co-accused, former Tourism Minister Jose Aspiras and Civil Aeronautics Board Chairman General Jesus Singson, will also be acquitted after the retrial of the case. [end recording]

Thailand

Ministry Warns of Possible U.S. Trade Curbs

BK0802011792 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Feb 92 p 20

[Text] The United States could withdraw import duty concessions granted to Thailand under the Generalised System of Preferences [GSP] in July because of curbs on trade union freedoms, according to a highly place Thai Commerce Ministry source.

The source, who asked not to be identified, said the assessment in Bangkok was that the committee would decide to withdraw some GSP concessions and was considering which products should be penalised.

The annoucement, expected in March, would take effect from July 1, the source said.

The assessment was shared by a number of ministry sources and was based on Thai officials' apparent failure to rebuff American accusations that measures introduced after last year's coup represented backward steps for workers' rights in Thailand.

Two actions in particular have been cited: the abolition of state enterprise unions and the National Peace-Keeping Council's Decree No 54 of February 28, 1991, which made strikes more difficult to organise.

The decree said a strike could only be held if a majority of union members voted in favour in a secret ballot.

An American official in Bangkok said yesterday it was "by no means certain" whether or not Washington would decide to penalise Thailand.

The inter-agency committee chaired by an official of the Office of the US Trade Representative and including representatives of the Commerce and Labour Departments still has not reached a decision and is unlikely to do so until March, the official said.

The GSP scheme is one in which rich industrial nations lower trade barriers selectively to help Third World exports gain access to their markets.

Under the US version, customs duties are waived on selected countries.

Normal duties can be reimposed if the favoured imports gain significant shares of the US market, if the country "graduates" out of developing-economy status or engages in "unfair" trading practices such as failing to clamp down on counterfeit or pirated products, or if the country violates labour or other human rights.

The US has offered Thailand GSP concessions on about 4,000 items, but not all of these are used. The value of Thai exports to the US under the GSP was about $1 billion (25 billion baht) last year.

The effect of reimposing normal import duty rates on this trade would depend on which products are selected and what the regular rates are.

If the regular rates are not high or if Thailand is already competitive in the penalised products, the amount of trade lost could be minor. But if the regular rates are high, the damage to Thai exports could be more severe.

Since 1987 the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), the major US union organisation, has regularly asked Washington to withdraw Thailand from the GSP, citing abuse of child labour and restricts of trade union activities.

So far, the US Government has rejected the AFL-CIO petitions, accepting Bangkok's argument that work conditions and labour rights are steadily improving. The progress cited includes 12 new laws, including the introduction of social security and tougher measures against the exploitation of child labour.

Following the enactment of last year's two post-coup laws, Thai officials are said to have had difficulty defending that position in the latest round of negotiations.

According to the Commerce Ministry source, Thai officials have argued in vain that the state enterprise workers' associations that replaced trade unions provide adequate protection for the sector's employees.

The US position appears to be that the ban on strikes in state enterprises infringes workers' rights, despite the Thai defence that the previous law covering public sector labour relations did not allow strikes either—state enterprise unions used a loophole in the law that allowed them to hold "meetings" indefinitely instead of formally striking.

Institute Protests U.S. Decision To Ban Tuna

BK1102041092 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Feb 92 p 24

[Text] The California-based Earth Island Institute has attacked a United States Federal Court decision to embargo yellowfin tuna imports from Thailand.

Thailand was on a list of intermediary embargoed nations because it was suspected of buying yellowfin tuna from countries where tuna fleets killed dolphins, a statement from the institute said.

Under a recent US Federal Court ruling, nations which exported tuna to the United States must prohibit purchases of yellowfin tuna caught by purse seine vessels in the eastern tropical Pacific, or else face an embargo of their own yellowfin tuna products.

The Earth Island Institute had told the court that seven countries continued to purchase tuna from dolphin-killing nations and should be embargoed, but Thailand was not one of these seven countries.

But the US Government argued that any country which imported yellowfin tuna and then exported it to the US, regardless of whether that country was buying only dolphin-safe tuna or not, must be subject to the intermediary nation embargo provisions.

"Through our dolphin-safe monitoring programme, we can confirm that Thai canneries have not purchased any yellowfin tuna caught in the eastern tropical Pacific since the end of 1990," said institute spokeswoman Suwimon Piriyathanalai.

"There is no logical reason for Thailand to be subjected to these embargoes," she said.

"We greatly appreciate and confirm the fact that the Thai Food Processors' Association has implemented and upheld a dolphin-safe policy for its members that clearly states that no yellowfin tuna caught in the eastern tropical Pacific can be imported by Thai tuna packers."

Since Thailand had been listed as an intermediary nation, the Thai Government was required to issue an official decree prohibiting the import of yellowfin tuna caught by purse seine nets in the eastern tropical Pacific.

"The United States Government is more interested in challenging dolphin protection laws than enforcing them," said institute associate director Brenda Killian.

"It's all part of the effort of the Bush Administration to push through free trade with the dolphin-killing nations of Mexico and Venezuela. We applaud Thailand for the role this country has played in saving dolphins, and feel the world should know of the important steps that Thailand's tuna industry has taken to end the slaughter of dolphins," she said.

"The US Department of Commerce is penalizing Thailand and other dolphin-safe nations in order to create hardship for them, since these countries prohibit tuna from dolphin-killing nations."

Agricultural Agreement Signed With Israel

BK1102020792 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Feb 92 p 17

[Text] Thailand and Israel have signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) for agricultural cooperation, Agriculture Minister Anat Aphaphirom said yesterday. Mr Anat said the MoU was the first agricultural cooperation agreement between the two countries and showed they were ready to strengthen cooperation in the future. He said the Thai permanent secretary for agriculture had signed the MoU with his Israeli counterpart on a recent visit to Israel.

Engineers Set Up Mineclearing Base in Cambodia

BK0702021192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Feb 92 p 6

[Text] Aranyaprathet—A team of 30 Thai engineering corps members entered Cambodia yesterday to set up an operational base for a task force battalion handling mine-clearing and road-building.

The 447-strong battalion is now based in Aranyaprathet waiting to move into Cambodia.

Battalion commander Lt-Col Wirasak Raksasap, who led the team into Cambodia at Km marker 4 on Route 5—with mine detectors and sniffer dogs—said the base will be opposite Ban Khok Sabaeng in Thailand.

"Since some heavy machinery and equipment such as a 21-ton tractor cannot be moved across Khlong Luk bridge, we will have to build a bypass to transport it," he said.

"We don't want to disrupt tourist traffic across the bridge to Poipet," Lt-Col Wirasak said.

The Thai soldiers yesterday also began to train the first team of 10 Phnom Penh soldiers in mine-clearing.

The Khmer soldiers get a 50 baht allowance per day and more will be trained if the first team proves effective, he said.

On February 20 another team of 705 Thai soldiers under Col Samat Prungsuwan will be sent into Cambodia to help the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) in mine clearance and reconstruction. The soldiers will be based in Battambang.

Lt Maen Dararit, 30, leader of the Cambodian mine-clearing trainees, said members of his team are from 75B Regiment of the Fourth Army Region. He said hundreds of thousands of mines are still planted inside Cambodia and they cause many casualties every day.

Burma Halts Building Bridge After Warning

BK1002122692 Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Bangkok, Feb 10 (AFP)—Burmese soldiers have stopped building a bridge across the Moei River marking the border with Thailand after Bangkok threatened to use force if work continued, the local Thai military commander said Monday.

Thailand fears the bridge, which Burmese troops began building last week some seven kilometers (five miles) north of the Thai border town of Mae Sot, could be used by Rangoon troops to enter Thai territory to make an attack from all sides on a guerrilla camp just inside Burma.

Speaking by telephone from Mae Sot, the local commander of the Thai border force, Colonel Niphan Siphaibun, said construction work had stopped on Sunday and not resumed on Monday.

Niphan said Thai reinforcements had been rushed to the area after the Burmese soldiers started building the bridge on Friday.

He said he had also sent a letter to his Burmese counterpart to demand that construction be halted and warn that force would otherwise be used.

Burmese troops, currently engaged in their yearly dry season offensive against Karen Nationl Union (KNU) rebels, overran Yegyaw last week, a guerrilla camp hugging the Moei on the Burmese side of the river.

They are now poised to attack the KNU's Kawmura camp located just to the north of the area where construction of the bridge had begun.

"Although the objective of the bridge construction is still unclear, the way it is being built clearly shows that it is for use by heavy military vehicles," Niphan said.

"We have beefed up that section of the border to prevent any fighting from spilling into our territory. We have also sealed off the border to prevent smuggling of arms and ammunition to the Karens," he said.

KNU officers contacted by telephone in Mae Sot said the Burmese troops had intended to use the bridge to move troops and heavy equipment into Thai territory to launch a two-pronged attack on Kawmura.

Niphan said the Burmese troops were much better equipped in this year every season offensive than they were last year, which put Rangoon's troops in a better position to capture KNU's main headquarters in Manerplaw, about 180 kilometres (112 miles) north of Mae Sot.

The KNU is the strongest and the best organised of a dozen ethnic guerrilla groups fighting Rangoon for autonomy in the rugged, jungle-clad areas along Burma's border with Thailand.

"If what the Burmese tell us is true, that they are now equipped with 103mm and 120mm Chinese-made field pieces as well as heavy mortars, this makes the capture of Manerplaw possible... but this will have to be achieved before the rainy season begining early May," Niphan said.

Manerplaw is also the seat of a "jungle" government formed with opposition leaders who have fled Rangoon to escape brutal repression by Burma's ruling junta.

Interception of Foreign Boat Clarified

BK0702132192 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] The director general of the information department, Sakthip Krairoek, held a news conference today at 1700 during which he gave clarification on the interception of a foreign boat while its crew were diving for ancient artifacts in the Gulf of Thailand.

On 5 February Thai authorities intercepted a boat flying the Panamanian flag, named "Australia-Thai," at 31 degrees latitude inside Thailand's continental shelf within the exclusive economic zone. The ship, owned by a company based in Australia and Hong Kong, had about 40 crewmen on board. They are all foreigners, and eleven of them are divers. Apparently the men were diving for antique treasures under the sea. When intercepted, the foreigners resisted the Thai Marine police and Navymen who asked to search the ship, despite the fact that Thai officials tried to negotiate with them peacefully.

It is stipulated in Section 303 of the internationally recognized UN Convention on the Sea Law of 1982, with 159 countries as signatories, including Thailand, that it is the responsibility of a state to protect its ancient artifacts found in the sea. Thailand is therefore entitled to initiate the move to protect its property since the area where the incident took place is inside Thailand's exclusive economic zone or continental shelf. Had the foreign ship given cooperation to Thai officials, it would have been allowed a free passage.

Also, with reference to a Reuter report that the ship accused Thailand of acting as pirates, the Foreign Ministry rejects the accusation as incorrect. On the contrary, it was the boat which infringed upon Thailand's exclusive economic zone with the intention of plundering its antique treasures.

Ministry Forms Third Poll-Monitoring Committee

BK0702020992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Feb 92 p A1

[Text] A third poll-monitoring committee emerged yesterday.

The Interior Ministry formed the latest panel, which it said would help support the work of the independent poll watchdog committee and another committee set up to work with the watchdog.

The ministry's panel would help in the investigation of poll-related complaints including those raised by the watchdog, said Araya Wiwatthanaphanit, chief of the Local Administration Administration's election division.

The poll watchdog was set up through a prime ministerial order. The other committee is based at Government House and will act as a co-ordinator between the watchdog and other concerned agencies.

Araya said the newest committee of the Interior Ministry would work with the other two committees "so that the poll-monitoring operations can proceed smoothly".

The Interior Ministry was known to be opposed to Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun's idea to set up the academics-dominated watchdog, apparently because of concerns that the watchdog would infringe on the ministry's authority to oversee the election.

The watchdog has publicized more than 10 cases of alleged partiality by Interior Ministry officials in the run-up to the election.

Ministry Sets Up Unit To Suppress Election Shootings

BK1102015392 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Feb 92 p 4

[Excerpts] A special crime suppression centre was set up yesterday to deal with hired gunmen, influential persons and war weapons in nine central and eastern provinces to ensure peace and order during the period leading up to the March 22 election.

An Interior Ministry source said the centre was established on orders of Interior Minister Itsaraphong Nunphakdi in the wake of reports on the killings of political canvassers in many provinces.

Although it was not yet confirmed if the murders were related to the election, Gen Itsaraphong wanted to make sure that the election is held without incident, the source said.

The nine provinces covered by the centre are Trat, Chanthaburi, Rayong, Chon Buri, Chachoengsao, Prachin Buri, Samut Sakhon, Phetburi and Prachuap Khiri Khan.

The Crime Suppression Centre for Specific Areas has Permanent Secretary for Interior Anan Anantakun as director with Chaiwat Hutacharoen, deputy permanent secretary for Interior for security affairs, as deputy director. [passage omitted]

The centre is empowered to solve problems that are beyond the ability of local authorities by sending extra forces to support them and coordinating work with other government agencies.

The centre may appoint working groups and expand its operational area to other provinces as necessary.

Mr Chaiwat, the centre's deputy director, said the centre may remain in existence beyond March 22 and it may acquire military forces to support the suppression work.

Casinos, a source of crime, are also subject to the suppression, Mr Chaiwat added.

Interior Ministry on Murder of Party Canvasser

BK0702021992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Feb 92 p 1

[Text] The Interior Ministry met urgently yesterday to discuss ways to limit election violence after a Samakkhi Tham Party [STP] canvasser was gunned down in Chachoengsao Province in broad daylight.

Phairot Santhakun, 47, became the latest casualty in the spate of killings widely speculated to be related to the March 22 general election.

Mr Phairot, a key member of the Samakkhi Tham Party and a member of the Chachoengsao Municipal Assembly, was shot three times at close range as he was driving a Toyota sedan in the centre of Muang District town yesterday morning.

The gunman, a passenger on a motorcycle, fired three times from an 11mm calibre pistol, hitting Mr Phairot in the neck and the right arm before fleeing, the police said.

Mr Phairot was pronounced dead on arrival at a local hospital.

Interior Minister Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi expressed shock on hearing of the killing and immediately summoned Permanent Secretary Anan Anantakun for a meeting to discuss measures.

Gen Itsaraphong said he will take "real and effective action" against gunmen. He said, however, he did not want to play up the news for fear it would affect the country's image, investment and the economy.

Reliable ministry sources said it is most likely a special task force will be formed to launch a suppression drive against gunment to prevent a recurrence of the violence.

Pol Maj Prathip Watthanasombun, who heads an investigation into the killing, said it is too early to establish that the shooting was politically motivated. He conceded, however, that judging from the way the shooting was carried out the gunman was a professional.

He said policemen found a powerful .357 calibre pistol in the seat of Mr Phairot's car which carried the STP logo on the hood. The gun had not been fired.

Police Department Chief Gen Sawat Amonwiwat said Mr Phairot was reported to have been in a conflict with his political rival. An attempt to end the conflict had been made through a mediator, but to no avail.

"It is possible that the killing was motivated by politics," Pol Gen Sawat said. He said he had assigned First

Region Provincial Deputy Commissioner Maj-Gen Khet Nimsombun to gather first-hand information and to report back to him.

"The actual cause of the slaying could be established after Pol Maj-Gen Khet files his report," he said.

Mr Phairot is the fourth victim of such shootings in the past month.

The first two killings were in Saraburi and Nakhon Si Thammarat last month, followed by the shooting of a Chon Buri village headman, Wichian Khwanyun, on Wednesday.

Police Department sources said the police are working on a theory that Mr Wichian might have been killed by his rivals to prevent him standing for election to the post of local community chief.

Pol Gen Sawat said the killings could be the result of personal conflicts, but investigators have been told to quickly establish the motives of these slaying.

He said he had told the Police Department's Deputy Chief for crime suppression, Phong-amat Amattayakun, to take drastic action against the gunmen responsible.

STP deputy leader Dr Athit Urairat said he was shocked to hear of the killing.

Mr Phairot is understood to be the canvasser for Dr Athit, a former Chachoengsao MP who is seeking re-election in the province.

Dr Athit insists that the killing was politically motivated.

"They are playing a rough game," he said without elaborating.

Gen Itsaraphong, before leaving ministry headquarters yesterday, called a meeting of officials involved with security and peace-keeping from the Police Department and administration.

The minister today will begin his inspection of the provinces to see their readiness for the election. He will start with Nakhon Ratchasima and hold a meeting with governors of nearby provinces.

He denied he is going to Nakhon Ratchasima first because there is a severe vote-buying problem in the province.

The permanent secretary has already sent officials to investigate the Chon Buri shooting and a meeting with governors of nearby provinces has been held on the problem, he said.

Anan on Enhanced Power for Anti-Graft Committee

BK1102013992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Feb 92 p A1

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun said yesterday the bills that were proposed to increase the Counter Corruption Commission's [CCC] power to deal with dishonest officials should cover all government agencies, including the armed forces and police.

Two bills were separately proposed by the CCC itself and the National Peacekeeping Council [NPKC] to boost the anti-graft body's power. The NPKC's draft has drawn questions from legal experts because it seeks sweeping power for the CCC to arbitrarily investigate, charge and punish corrupt government officials with the exception of members of the armed forces, police and judiciary.

By stating that the bills should cover officials of all government units, Anan publicly made it clear that he did not want the NPKC-sponsored bill to exempt members of the armed forces, police and judiciary from the CCC's investigation when they are suspected of corruption.

Anan said only employees in the private sector should not be covered by the bills because they would be prosecuted under the civil and criminal laws when they are charged with wrongdoing.

The premier said he did not think that the bills' requirement for government officials to regularly report the accumulation of their wealth to the CCC would put an unnecessary burden on them.

The Cabinet is scheduled to discuss details of the two bills during its weekly meeting today and the possibility of modifying or merging them into a single bills.

NPKC chief adviser Somphop Hotrakit said last week that the military-proposed bill does not cover members of the armed forces, police and judiciary because the three groups have their own penal codes.

Under the NPKC's bill, the CCC would be able to investigate military and police officers and judiciary officials but not charge or penalize them. The findings from any probes against those officials would have to be forwarded to their respective units which would decide on appropriate penalties for their wrongdoings, according to the adviser.

The bill, which covers political appointees, civil servants, state enterprise employees, provincial administrators, precinct leaders and village headmen, would allow the CCC to monitor major transactions of their assets.

The bill would require political appointees, such as Cabinet ministers, to report to the CCC within 15 days of any transaction exceeding Bt500,000. Other government officials and state enterprise employees would have to follow the same rule for any transaction exceeding Bt100,000.

Under the draft, the CCC board would make a ruling on the corruption cases and present the verdicts to the relevant government agencies, which would prescribe disciplinary action if the penalties were short of dismissal.

Crown Prince Given Highest Armed Forces Ranks

BK1002070292 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] At 1600 today at Nonthaburi Palace, Lieutenant General Phra Barom Orasathirat Sayam Makut Ratchakuman [Crown Prince Wachiralongkon] granted an audience with Army commander and Supreme Commander General Suchinda Khraprayun, who was accompanied by 12 commanding officers of the Armed Forces, to bestow upon him the ranks of General, Admiral, and Air Chief Marshal.

King Passes Royal Command

BK0602015992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Feb 92 p 3

[Text] His Majesty the King has passed a royal command bestowing the rank of general on His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon.

Under the royal command, countersigned by Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun on January 29, the Crown Prince is now commander of the Commanding Directorate of the Royal Guards at Supreme Command Headquarters.

Vietnam

Foreign Minister Discusses International Issues

Links U.S. Embargo, MIA's

BK1102075292 Hong Kong AFP in English 0724 GMT 11 Feb 92

[By Andrew Sherry]

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 11 (AFP)—Washington could boost efforts to account for missing U.S. servicemen by lifting its economic embargo against Vietnam, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam has said.

Cam, in an interview with AFP, said he had conveyed that message to U.S. presidential emissary John Vessey who visited here last week.

"With or without this normalization we will continue to resolve the MIA problem because we consider it a humanitarian problem," Cam said.

But he added, "Of course if the Americans actively settle this problem (of the embargo) it could create a better atmosphere for cooperation by the population" in unearthing clues to the fate of U.S. servicemen missing since the Vietnam War.

While refusing to say that Vietnam's cooperation on the missing-in-action (MIA) issue carried a price, Cam made clear that Hanoi saw a link between its economic needs and the search for American MIAs.

"The MIA problem is the biggest humanitarian problem concerning the United States. In this spirit we have asked the Americans to devote an equal amount of attention to humanitarian aid to Vietnam," he said.

"The economic embargo is Vietnam's most important humanitarian problem."

Washington barred trade with Vietnam after the U.S.-backed South Vietnam government fell to the North in 1975, and has encouraged its allies to follow suit. It has also vetoed World Bank and International Monetary Fund lending to Hanoi.

"It is abnormal and inhuman to continue the U.S. embargo 17 years after the end of the war," Cam said. "It has worsened the destruction wrought by the war."

Cam nonetheless said Hanoi and Washington had stepped up efforts to resolve the remaining obstacles to the establishment of diplomatic ties since October, when a Cambodian peace treaty soothed a major irritant to their relations.

"We have seen positive movement. Relations have moved—but very slowly," Cam said.

He noted that Vessey was able to meet for the first time with Defense Minister Doan Khue, who turned over the military's purported wartime records of the downing of U.S. aircraft.

Vessey, for his part, pledged the first U.S. bilateral disaster aid to Hanoi—25,000 dollars for the victims of a December cyclone in central Vietnam.

Cam said the creation last month of the post of U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense for prisoner of war/missing in action affairs and a joint military POW/MIA task force also demonstrated heightened U.S. determination to settle the issue.

While military officials tackled the MIA problem, a working group of U.S. and Vietnamese diplomats met for the first time last month in Washington to discuss consular matters, financial claims and other issues.

"They have done something, but it is not equivalent to our efforts to resolve the MIA question, and not proportional to the grave consequences of the economic embargo," Cam said.

But he reiterated: "We will continue to help the Americans even though we have hundreds of thousands of our own missing."

The Pentagon says 2,267 U.S. servicemen never came home from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos after the war. Many Americans believe some are still being held prisoner despite a lack of evidence that any survived and Hanoi's repeated assertions that it freed all POWs in 1973.

Efforts to account for them since 1987 have focused on 119 "discrepancy cases," of which 57 have been proven dead while the others are still being researched.

Previews Qian Qichen Visit

BK1102041592 Hong Kong AFP in English 0341 GMT 11 Feb 92

[By Andrew Sherry]

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 11 (AFP)—China and Vietnam will take stock of their fast-growing economic ties during Foreign Minister Qian Qichen's visit here starting Wednesday, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said.

Competing territorial claims and other "historical problems" between the Asian neighbors will probably be left to another time, he said in an interview with AFP. "First of all we have to promote trade," he said.

Qian's official visit, the first by a Chinese foreign minister to Vietnam since 1975 comes three months after Communist Party chief Do Muoi travelled to Beijing to normalize diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Qian arrives here from Phnom Penh and is to meet Cam, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet Thursday and Friday before travelling to Ho Chi Minh City for a one-day visit. The two foreign ministers could sign an economic cooperation accord during the visit, Cam said Monday.

"It's an opportunity for the two sides to take stock of the agreements reached in November...and to decide what to do in the future," said Cam, who accompanied Muoi to Beijing.

China and Vietnam reached a trade agreement and a provisional accord on solving border problems during the summit. The accord covered security, smuggling, social order and movement of people across the border. The accords were aimed as much to control as to encourage cross-border trade, which has boomed over the past few years, analysts here said.

Nguyen Tat Dung, vice-chairman of the people's committee in the border province of Quang Ninh, said last month two-way trade in the province had jumped from 12 million dollars in 1990 to 30 million dollars in 1991. Vietnamese exports consisted primarily of seafood, agricultural products and raw materials such as rubber and timber, while imports included consumer goods and machinery for agriculture and fishing, Dung said.

Cam said cross-border trade had "increased greatly" since November, though precise figures were not available.

China and Vietnam have begun clearing mines along the border, repairing rail lines and restoring communications links since the normalization process got under way last year.

Cam said direct flights between the two countries would resume as soon as Vietnamese Transport and Telecommunications Minister Bui Danh Luu signs agreements on shipping, railways, communications and aviation during a visit to Beijing this month.

The Sino-Vietnamese border was the scene of fierce fighting in February and March of 1979, when Chinese troops crossed the border to retaliate for Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia the previous December. Cam said he did not expect to discuss Cambodia with Qian, where the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge fought to regain power from the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh government for 13 years until last October's peace treaty.

"I don't think there are any problems left to talk about (with China) on Cambodia," he said. "The implementation of the peace treaty now depends mainly on the Khmer factions." Beijing and Hanoi both support the U.N. brokered peace agreement.

Ideology is also notably absent from the agenda of talks between two of the world's few remaining communist countries.

"State-to-state and party-to-party relations have been normalized, but these relations cannot return to those of the 1950s and '60s. They exist on the level that the two sides judge neccessary," Cam said.

"China and Vietnam both have policies that they must diversify their external relations. They agreed that their normalization should not harm their relations with third countries."

Both countries have sought to develop their economic links with non-communist countries, especially in Asia, following the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Cam said the talks were unlikely to address the broader "historical problems" between the two countries. He stressed that the two sides had agreed to solve those problems through "peaceful negotiations at an appropriate time."

The problems include competing claims to the Spratlys archipelago in the South China Sea, disputed land and sea borders and the situation of ethnic Chinese in Vietnam. He reaffirmed Vietnam's position that the Spratlys belong to Vietnam.

Views Regional Relations

BK1102112992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] The recent visit to Malaysia by Vietnamese Premier Vo Van Kiet has received much public attention for this event the relations between Vietnam and ASEAN have entered a new stage of cooperation and development. In a recent interview granted to the paper TUOI TRE [YOUTH] of the Vietnamese youth in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said that the recent visit to Malaysia by Premier Vo Van Kiet laid new ground for bilateral cooperation in the new stage. He said: Through the visit, Malaysia expressed its friendship and wish for a rapid development in Vietnam. It also expressed readiness to cooperate with Vietnam. He said: Malaysia and other ASEAN countries are supporting Vietnam's participation in the Bali treaty. Vietnam's participation in the Bali treaty will create conditions for its cooperation with each ASEAN country on the basis of development and cooperation with countries in the region.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam made known that at present Vietnam is not raising the question of whether it joins the ASEAN or not. In the immediate future, Vietnam is ready to take part in the ASEAN as an observer.

On Malaysian stand on Vietnam-U.S. relations, Mr. Nguyen Manh Cam said: Malaysia supports the normalization of relations between Vietnam and the United States and wishes that the United States quickly lifts its embargo against Vietnam.

On Vietnam's diplomatic activities in the coming period, Mr. Nguyen Manh Cam said: Following Premier Vo Van Kiet's visits to Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore, and this recent trip to Malaysia and the coming one to the Philippines, the relations between Vietnam and ASEAN countries have tended to a new period of cooperation, putting an end to confrontation. However, this is a process with existing problems of the past to be settled, but Vietnam is resolved to promote cooperation with countries in the region.

On Vietnam's relations with other countries in other regions, Mr. Nguyen Manh Cam said: The international situation is in a transitional period with both complexities and advantages. Vietnam has conditions and prospect for expanding its relations with other countries on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefits. He said: Vietnam's relations with other countries in Indochina will continue to be consolidated and developed.

Direct Flights Now Available to 20 Countries

BK0802033292 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] At present, from the two international airports Noi Bai in Hanoi and Tan Son Nhut in Ho Chi Minh City, there are direct flights to 20 foreign airports and indirect connections to hundreds of cities throughout the world. Countries with flights to Vietnam include France, Germany, the former Soviet Union, Australia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Cambodia.

Party Leaders Visit Truong Chinh Family

BK1002062092 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] To mark the 85th birthday of Comrade Truong Chinh, on 9 February 1992 in Hanoi, Comrade Vu Oanh and Nguyen Duc Binh, members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, and Do Quang Thang, secretary of the party Central Committee visited the family of Truong Chinh and burnt incense to commemorate him.

In the happy New Year atmosphere along with Mrs. Nguyen Thi Minh, his dear wife, and Mr. Dang Xuan Phi, Comrade Truong Chinh's younger brother, they recalled fine memories of Comrade Truong Chinh.

On behalf of the party Political Bureau and the Central Committee, they bowed to the memory of Comrade Truong Chinh, the competent revolutionary leader and close comrade and excellent disciple of Uncle Ho.

Comrade Truong Chinh offered great contributions to the national liberation undertaking and the cause of fatherland construction and protection.

Union of Science, Technology Associations Meets

BK0502145392 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] The Central Council of the Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations convened a conference in Hanoi on 25 January to assess its work performance in 1991.

Attending the conference were Professor Nguyen Dinh Tu, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Science and Education Department; representatives of the Council of Ministers and many central agencies; and delegates from 41 affiliated organizations, including 33 science and technology associations belonging to the various sectors at the central level and eight science and technology associations at the provincial and municipal levels.

In his speech, Comrade Ha Hoc Trac, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations, asserted that so far, the strong development of the union reflects the vitality and correct trends of development of Vietnamese science and technology associations.

Over the past year, thanks to their dynamism and creativeness, all organizations affiliated to the union have worked out measures to overcome many difficulties and to step up their operations, satisfactorily carrying out their tasks and functions and gradually making their presence felt in society. The union's activities have attracted scientific cadres, industrialists belonging to state and non-state economic sectors, and state employees in active service or retirees to voluntarily coordinate actions in order to contribute their wisdom and knowledge to the task of improving the people's intellectual background and of making the people rich and the nation powerful.

Tran Duc Luong Pays Working Visit to Lang Son

BK1002143992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Recently, Comrade Tran Duc Luong, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a working visit to Lang Son Province.

He was briefed on the local situation by the comrade leading officials and heads of economic and financial management agencies. He also received many suggestions to the Council of Ministers as to how to broaden external economic relations, oversee import-export management, and a number of other operations.

Vice Chairman Tran Duc Luong discussed and exchanged his views with the comrade leading officials about a recapitulative report on the concrete results after three years of reaching out to the outside world to promote local and national economic development.

He reminded everyone of the need to satisfactorily implement state regulations and creatively apply them to the specific local conditions so as to boost economic development and defend the border area. He also stressed the need to formulate a correct policy to encourage cadres assigned to the mountain region as well as ethnic minority cadres to participate in local economic development. It is important for the province to take the initiative in adopting bold measures aimed at formulating the various economic development projects, thus proving itself worthy of its position as a province with a major port in the northern part of the fatherland.

Dao Duy Tung Pays Working Visit to Yen Bai

BK0502151692 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 4 Feb 92

[Text] Recently, Comrade Dao Duy Tung, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat standing committee, paid a working visit to a number of production establishments and cadres and people in Yen Bai Province.

He was accompanied by Comrade Ta Huu Thanh, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Yen Bai provincial party committee.

Comrade Dao Duy Tung called on Uncle Do Khac Cuong and his family. Uncle Cuong has worked in the northwestern part of the Son La-Nghia Lo-Yen Bai area for many years. Despite his old age, Uncle Cuong has always set good examples for his children and nephews and nieces to follow and has frequently motivated local compatriots of different ethnic groups to build their mountain region and secure work efficiency.

Comrade Do Duy Tung also visited Ap Bac School, which provides education and vocational training to local ethnic minority students. Both teachers and students pledged to him their determination to achieve fine results in all learning and teaching activities and to reduce and overcome difficulties so that upon graduation, they will be able to fulfill the task of building and defending Yen Bai Province and of making it a prosperous and beautiful place to live.

Comrade Dao Tung then visited the Phuc Thinh Cement Plant. He made some suggestions on how to overcome difficulties facing the plant due to the fact that some components have operated inefficiently because they did not know how to make proper use of bank loans, had to pay for interests for long periods of time, failed to reduce production cost, or wasted production time.

Do Muoi Speech at Tuyen Quang Congress, Part 2

BK1002102392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 27 Jan 92

["Last part" of speech by Communist Party of Vietnam General Secretary Do Muoi at the 11th second-round party organization congress of Tuyen Quang Province from 20-23 January 1992—read by announcer; exact date, place not given]

[Text] Cooperative economy should be consolidated and strengthened while cooperative organization should be carried out in accordance with the principle of true voluntariness and with appropriate forms, scales, and levels, ranging from cooperation in each work link to that in various items of work during the production process.

Cooperatives should renovate the essence of their operations for better handling of their production activities. They should help cooperative members with their revenue earning and their production output and should develop rural industry and other services required by cooperative members. They should join the village people committee concerned in organizing and motivating the people to build a new rural life and so forth.

Through these efforts, they should promote the relations of partnership among family economies in production and in commodity consumption in order to spur the growth of family- and cooperative- level economies.

Family economies play an important role. There are many types of family economies with different characteristics such as the family economies of members of state farms and forestry sites, of cooperatives, of peasants and private individuals, and the like. It is necessary to come up with policies and steps compatible with the characteristics of each type of these economies; to apply the contract system in accordance with the Sixth Party Central Committee Political Bureau's Directive 10 toward members of cooperatives, state farms, and forestry sites; to sell tea plantations and other fixed assets—in which they have already invested—to members of forestry sites; and to deliver forest land and forests to peasant households for management.

Realistic achievements have been scored in various localities. For instance, peasants have actively built orchards in hilly and forested areas; forestry site workers have enthusiastically labored to restore and develop those tea plantations which have already been resold to them or on which they are working on a contract; biological technology has been applied to increase crop output, quality, and results.

These achievements show that developing family economies is suited for the current particular situation in our country in general and in the northern mountain region in particular and is also an effective step to link land with labor and to develop the dynamism and creativity of peasants.

It is, therefore, necessary to promptly implement the contract system and complete the delivery of forest land and forests to family households so each piece of land and each stretch of hills and forests can have their owners with full responsibility. This is to motivate the people to enthusiastically invest their money, labor, technologies, and expertise in management, production, and business for intensive cultivation and expanding production to enrich themselves and the country in accordance with the law.

The state commits to respect the ownership of land and property, the right to self-selection of various organizational forms of production and business, and the right to enjoy those profits legitimately earned by peasants after their fulfillment of their tax payment obligation as defined by law and after the correct implementation of their commitments to those state farms and cooperatives concerned.

In a province with a multiethnic population, you, comrades, should direct various sectors in the province to cooperate with those relevant ministries and sectors at the central level in unfailingly formulating those economic and technical programs and feasibility projects, taking into account in a scientific fashion the results in each aspect, each region, and each sub-region in keeping with the characteristics of each ethnic group if you are to resolve those essential issues—such as food, housing, clothing, education, medical treatment, travel, farmland irrigation, the bringing of electricity to villages and hamlets, and the solving of water supply needed for every-day life—in order to gradually narrow the gap of prosperity between various regions and between various ethnic groups.

It is necessary to strive to resolve neatly and consolidate the results of those activities in settled farming and settled life of the compatriots within the province. Top priority should be given to resolving acute difficulties in areas inhabited by ethnic people, in mountain villages, and in former revolutionary base areas.

Consolidating and strengthening the solidarity among various ethnic groups constitutes the foremost important problem for successfully implementing the resolutions of the seventh national party congress and of the 11th provincial party organization congress.

Throughout our several thousand years of building and defending the country as well as throughout our decades-long revolutionary struggle, the people of various fraternal ethnic groups in our country have built and developed a traditional solidarity among our entire community, have struggled to preserve national independence and sovereignty, and have been bound together in the cause of national construction and defense.

Led by the party, our multiethnic people have maintained political stability and enthusiastically carried out the renovation undertaking in a bid to bring the country out of backwardness and poverty and to build Vietnam into a steadfast, civilized, prosperous, and beautiful socialist country.

The above lofty goal has the power to unite all of the people and all of the ethnic groups. This is an extremely valuable tradition which all of us should strive to maintain and preserve. This is also one of the most important tasks to be carried out by the Tuyen Quang party organization and the party organizations of other mountain provinces as a whole.

It is necessary to strengthen the solidarity among our multiethnic community and curb all the enemy's divisive schemes. The presence of our contingent of ethnic cadres is a factor that ensures success for the deployment of all party directives and resolutions and for the application of party and state policies and lines in each region and each ethnic group.

As a mountain province, Tuyen Quang has been noted for its experience in the training, arrangement, and employment of cadres. A number of grass-roots ethnic cadres graduated from the system of general boarding schools for the ethnic people or from various party and army schools have grown up. Many of them have become key cadres holding various positions in the party, the administration, and mass organizations at the grass-roots, district, and provincial levels.

These are good things to be further developed. Conditions should be created for children of multiethnic compatriots to have a proper education, trying to ensure that their knowledge about economic, scientific, and technological management will be improved and that after graduation they will have knowledge up to the national standard for all school grades and branches of study.

The mountain regions are areas fraught with difficulties in all respects. Therefore, they need more competent cadres in various fields of activity. Meanwhile, attention should be paid to implementing satisfactorily the policy of recruiting good people, giving favorable treatment to scholars, and making good use of talented people. We should attract cadres from the lowlands to come to work in the mountain regions and should strive to put the minds of these cadres and their families at peace so they can stay to work on a long-term basis and can dedicate their greatest efforts to the cause of the development and prosperity of the mountain regions. Especially in those difficult or exceptionally difficult areas, we should treasure and make good use of the two types of cadres mentioned above.

Along with stepping up socioeconomic development, it is necessary to consolidate national defense and security. In addition to their national defense duty, regardless of where they are stationed, troops should actively participate in economic construction, promote unity with ethnic compatriots, and contribute to spurring economic development and raising the people's intellectual standard in order to narrow the gap in economic and living standards between areas inhabited by ethnic groups.

To satisfactorily achieve those orientations, objectives, and tasks set forth as well as those mentioned above, we should concentrate on building the party, the administration, and mass organizations, particularly building a clean and steadfast party infrastructure. This is a key factor ensuring all success.

I am glad to note that party cadres and members of the Tuyen Quang provincial party organization have been generally regarded as good in unity and steadfastness. This is a great strength to be fostered. We should, however, not be subjective in belittling the party building task. This is because, as you said, in the party organization there remain a number of party cadres and members whose militancy has waned. Some of them have become degenerate and deviant. In overlooking this situation and failing to pay constant attention to party building, negativism may develop and may have a not inconsiderably adverse effect on the entire party organization and on all the movements within the province.

I am also very glad to find that you, comrades, have upheld your spirit of self sufficiency and self reliance. I hope that you will do your best to achieve this aim satisfactorily.

To help the province achieve rapid and steady development, alongside those efforts made by the province itself, central-level sectors should provide the province with part of its capital so it can build its socioeconomic infrastructure, ranging from investing money in the development of certain economic sectors that the province cannot improve by itself to the arrangement of cadres and the dissemination of experience in management and in the application of new technologies. Efforts should be made to satisfactorily ensure state management while creating conditions to help the province struggle to achieve those objectives and programs already set forth.

State enterprises within the province and in adjacent areas should play a leading role and should establish a truly equal relationship with other economic components as well as with multiethnic compatriots. They should promote close cooperation in the cause of socioeconomic development in the midlands and mountain regions and should strive to gradually improve the industrial situation in keeping with the economic structure of the province and the country as a whole.

Above are a number of issues that I would like to bring to the attention of the congress in order to contribute to determining the province's orientations and objectives for development in the years to come.

On the occasion of the New Year, I would like to extend to all cadres and members of the party organization, veteran revolutionaries, retired cadres, workers, peasants, industrialists, businessmen, members of the Armed Forces, war invalids, fallen heroes' families, revolutionary families, teenagers, children, and all of the compatriots of various fraternal ethnic groups in the province my best wishes for a jubilant and happy new year full of new successes so you can, together with the entire country, contribute to accelerating the renovation undertaking and to successfully implementing the resolution of the seventh national party congress.

I wish the party organization congress of Tuyen Quang good success.

Books by Do Muoi, Nguyen Van Linh Published

BK1002133892 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 7 Feb 92

[From the press review]

[Text] NHAN DAN and HANOI MOI frontpage a report saying that on the occasion of the 62d founding anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], the Su That Publishing House made public two rare books entitled *Accelerate the Renovation Undertaking for the Sake of Socialism*, Volume I, by Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi; and *Renovation for Advancement*, Volume IV, by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, advisor to the CPV Central Committee.

Ministry Spokesman on Refugee Camp Violence

BK0702113892 Hong Kong AFP in English 1006 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 7 (AFP)—Hanoi said Friday that the instigators of the detention camp violence that left 22 Vietnamese boat people dead should be punished according to Hong Kong law.

"The incidents that occurred in the Hong Kong refugee camps are regrettable," said a Foreign Ministry spokesman. "We believe that the instigators of these incidents should be judged according to the law.

The spokesman avoided criticizing Hong Kong authorities or United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) administrators over Tuesday's deadly arson attack at the Shek Kong camp.

"We hope that the authorities of the Hong Kong refugee camps take the necessary preventative measures to assure that similar acts do not occur in the future," he said.

Ninety-two Vietnamese appeared in a Hong Kong court Friday on charges of rioting, which carries a maximum penalty of 14 years in jail. Some of the defendants face possible additional charges of murder, arson and wounding. They were arrested after clashes between southern and northern Vietnamese at Shek Kong ended with the torching of a hut where dozens had taken shelter.

British Ambassador Peter Williams delivered a message to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on Thursday providing a full account of the incident and expressing Britain's "sincere regrets," British officials said.

Vietnam agreed in October to accept the mandatory repatriation of some boat people from Hong Kong, in an apparent bid to improve relations with the British colony, which is also the second-largest foreign investor here. Some 60,000 boat people are housed in Hong Kong's camps, the most of any Southeast Asian country or territory.

Australia

Evans Foresees Russian Role in APEC

BK1102070692 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Australia's Foreign Minister Gareth Evans says Russia could soon have a role in the Asian-Pacific regional cooperation forum, APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation]. Mark Tamhane reports that Senator Evans was speaking after talks in Canberra with the governor of the Russian Far East Maritime Province.

[Begin recording] [Tamhane] Senator Evans said Australia is enthusiastic about pursuing proper ties with the Russian Far East and he revealed that an Australian business delegation will be coming to the region in the next few weeks. The Australian Trade Commission already has a representative based in the port city of Vladivostok and Australia held a trade fair there in 1990. Senator Evans said there was also a chance that Russia might soon play a role in APEC, giving it growing economic ties with Asia-Pacific nations.

[Evans] In the past that linkage has been somewhat minimal as between Russia and the Russian Far East and the other countries. It is obviously going to very rapidly grow—of course, the result of the policy developments you are hearing about—and I think that would be a natural evolutionary process. [end recording]

Defense Chief on Exclusion of New Zealand Forces

BK1102074292 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] The chief of the Australian Defense Force, General Peter Gration, says he regrets that New Zealand forces will not be participating in exercise Kangaroo-92 and will not be sending observers.

New Zealand's Defense Minister Warren Cooper has said he has difficulty understanding why New Zealand has been excluded when it has traditionally contributed to allied forces in all the major wars this century including last year's Persian Gulf war.

But, General Gration says Americans will not exercise with the New Zealanders while they retain their anti-nuclear legislation. He says he has invited military officers from around the Asian Pacific region to observe the exercise but New Zealand has formally declined the offer.

Kangaroo-92 begins on 8 March and runs for nearly one month involving 12,000 Australians and 800 American personnel. The aim of the exercise is to test the capabilities of the Australian defense force in northern Australia during the wet season.

Papua New Guinea

Attorney General Asks for Release of Villagers

BK1102072292 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] The Papua New Guinea [PNG] Government says it will not force Bougainville people, who fled their homes in (Rauravana) village after recent conflict there, to return home.

The Bougainville Revolutionary Army [BRA] is reported to be holding about 1,000 people from (Rauravana) hostage in Arawa, in central Bougainville. About 85 people from (Rauravana) village fled the village during a clash there last week. (Michael Troy) reports from Port Moresby.

[Begin (Troy) recording] Through its new radio station, Radio Free Bougainville, the BRA had called on the PNG Government to release about 85 people who fled to Wakunai last week. The BRA claims that naval patrol boats shelled (Rauravana), prompting the village people to flee but the government said hardlined BRA elements attacked the village, killing four people.

The government claims the rest, about 1,000 people, were rounded up and taken to Arawa where they are being held hostage. Attorney General Bernard Narokobi appealed to BRA leaders to release the innocent villagers saying the BRA must put an end to the violence and come to the negotiating table. [end recording]

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60